REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,553.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year......Rs. 42} {For Six Months..Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on be Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander E. H. Howell, R.N.R., will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 3rd May 1873, at 4 p.m.

May 1873.		May 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	3	Leave Alleppy	9
,, Rutnagherry	4	,, Tuticorin	11
,, Vingorla	4	,, Colombo	12
,, Carwar	5	,, Galle	13
,, Goa	5	,, Negapatam	16
,, Mangalore	6	,, Madras	18
,, Cannanore	7	,, Coconada	20
,, Tellicherry	7	,, Vizagapatam	21
,, Badagherry	7	,, Bimlipatam	21
,, Calicut	8	,, Gopaulpore	22
,, Beypore	8	,, False Point	23
,, Cochin	9	Arrive CALCUTTA	25

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 25th April 1873, at 2 p.m.

April 1873.		May 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	25	Leave BUSREH	14
,, Kurrachee	29	,, Fao	14
,, Guadur	30	,, Kowet	14
,, Muscat May	2	,, Bushire	16
,, Bunder Abbas	4	,, Linga	19
,, Linga	6	,, Bunder Abbas	20
,, Bahrein	8	,, Muscat	22
,, Bushire	8	,, Guadur	24
,, Fao	10	,, Kurrachee	27
Arrive BUSREH	11	Arrive BOMBAY	30

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd May 1873, at 2 o'clock.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Fine S.S. HIDALGO, 1,500 Tons, will leave about the 28th April. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First-class Passengers only, with Saloon on Upper Deck, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL ....Rs. 500

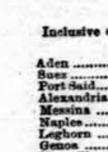
For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

To be followed by the "Xantho."

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without Food.)
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 1st May 1873.
PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st June 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

KHEDIVE ....3,742 Tons....600 H.P., on 14th April.
DECCAN ....3,128 ,, ...600 ,, on 28th ,,
INDUS ....3,478 ,, ...500 ,, on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class .... Rs. 660
Second Class .... ,, 360

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 8th April 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,
EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission.
Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.
Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates
Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.
Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

London.
HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

Southampton. Liverpool.
KING, SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.
Calcutta.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 28th April, 1873, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. DECCAN, (3,128 tons, and 600 H. P.), Captain W. Soames, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 5th May, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MASSILIA, (1,640 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain C. Andersson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 2nd May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

70 dozens Exshaw's Margaux Claret.
300 Casks Cement.
4 0 cwts. Green and White Paints.
2 cases Scented Soap.
20 do. Silk Border Dhoties.
10 bales Grey Shirtings.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th April 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SHEGAUM BUNI COTTON.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, by order and in the jutha of Messrs. Tricumjee Mooljee and Co. and on account and at the risk of the first purchasers Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co.

150 Full-pressed Bales Shegaum Buni Cotton, surveyed by Messrs. W. H. Bushby and R. L. Key.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th April 1873.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, a full size CURRICAL TONGA, with a set of Plated-mounted English-made CURRICAL HARNESS.

ALSO, TO BE LET, a furnished BUNGALOW at BREACH CANDY, and one BUNGALOW, furnished, at MATHERAN.

Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine wheat flour, fresh, Rs. 13 per cwt.
Best sizing do. do.
Sizing do. do.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Paint Oil, of various sorts.
	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Jim Crows.	Belting of sizes.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Clear Cloth.
Floor Cloth.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Fire Bricks.
Bundling Twine.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES, £1 1s.; £1 10s.; £1 15s.; extra jewelled, £2 2s.

KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s., £3 3s., £4 4s. Gold Plaque, plated with Gold, £5 5s., £6 6s. Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the late Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of the Marvellous Machine-made Watches, specially adapted for use in India; also our Magazine of Cutlery, Clocks, Chains, Race Glasses, Surgical Appliances, and various useful articles for residents abroad, forwarded post free per next mail. MILLIKIN & LAWLEY, 168, Strand, London. Conjuring Tricks and Magic Lanterns in great variety. If Catalogue of these is required please mention when ordering our Magazine.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

The Public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at Home and Abroad, and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

F. BRABY AND CO., LIMITED,
FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS,
VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN,
WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC,
WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

Estimates submitted on application.

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

KEATING'S
PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,
AS SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

THIS POWDER IS QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE, but is perfectly unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Emmets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in Furs, and every other species of insects in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in Packets, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemists and Druggist.
Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stoper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT READING ROOM and LIBRARY.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the LIFE MEMBERS and SUBSCRIBERS of the above named Library will be HELD in the premises of the Library on THURSDAY, the 1st of May, at 5½ p.m.

DINSHA EDULJEE,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 24th April 1873.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).—A DIVIDEND for the HALF-YEAR ended 31st December 1872, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, or Rs. 2-8 per SHARE, will be PAYABLE on or after MONDAY, the 28th instant, to the PROPRIETORS registered in the Books of the Bank on the 7th instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

Wm. A. BAKER,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 23rd April 1873.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that from and after the 1st day of May next, a REGISTER of SHAREHOLDERS will be provided and kept at the YOKOHAMA BRANCH of this Corporation, and any person or persons holding shares, wishing to transfer them from either Hongkong, Shanghai, London, Bombay or Calcutta, to Yokohama and *vice versa*, may make the necessary application to any of the above Offices respectively.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

HERBERT COPE,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 23rd April 1873.

NOTICE.—LIST of ESTATES, of which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted, and of ESTATES which have come under the charge of the ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL, during the months of January, February, and March last :—

Birdwood, Gordon Forbes, late Captain Bombay Staff Corps.
Creery, Leslie, late Captain H. M.'s 108th Regiment.
Dick, George, late Guard G. I. P. Railway Company.
Foxley, Edward, late Supervisor Public Works Department, Malligaum.
Groombridge, George, late Guard G. I. P. Railway Company.
Martin, Thomas, late Riding Master, 15th Regiment of Hussars.
Pereira. John Domingos, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant.
Poole, Charles Henry, late Fitter G. I. P. Railway Company.
Simons, Aaron, late Guard G. I. P. Railway Company.
Welsh or Dickson, Mrs. Amy Eliza, late Proprietress of the Australasian Hotel, Bombay.

N.B.—All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging, to the abovenamed Estates, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned.

W. LOUDON,
Administrator General.

Bombay, Administrator General's Office, 21st April 1873.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 367 of 1872.

THUCKER MUNJEE NURSEY, Hindoo Merchant, residing in Hunooman Gully, outside the Fort, Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

THUCKER SOONDERDASS NARRONJEE, Hindoo Merchant, residing in Hunooman Gully, outside the Fort, Bombay ....Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on MONDAY, the 26th day of May next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY issued on the 9th day of April, instant, in the above Suit, will be put up for sale by Public Auction, in the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay, the undermentioned immoveable property of the above named Defendant.

All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, built with chunam and stone walls and covered with tiles, standing on the Fazendaree ground, belonging to Feleshina Amore, widow of the late Joze Marie Amore, situate, lying, and being in a certain Oart known by the name of Sakurwady or New Hanooman Cross Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east and north by the property of the said Feleshina Amore, widow of the said Joze Marie, on or towards the west by the said New Hunooman Cross Lane, and on or towards the south side thereof by the public street called Hunooman Street, and which said ground contains by admeasurement about 26 feet in breadth and (24·7) twenty-four feet and 7 inches in length, equal to about seventy square yards, be the same little more or less, and is now assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 107, and which said property formerly was, and is at present occupied by the abovenamed Defendant Thucker Soonderdass Narronjee. It was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 1,912-12-2. for debt and interest and the costs of this Suit when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The Sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

T. G. HEWLETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 23rd April 1873.

Mr. C. TYABJEE,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICES.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
ABERDEEN,
AND
14, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON,
Would direct attention to their present stock of

SOUPS,	BACON,
FISH,	SAUSAGES,
JAMS,	OX TONGUES,
JELLIES,	PICKLES,
MARMALADE.	SAUCES, &c.

The BACON and SAUSAGES are now not only prepared by J. M. and Son, but the Pigs, being Bred and Fed by them, are of undoubted quality.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR

can only be obtained by the use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil. It prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a Glass Stopper instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the Cork are Spurious Imitations. This notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India, South America and the Colonies under their names.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

is obtained by the use of Rowlands' Kalydor, which allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the complexion and skin. During the heat, and dust of Summer especially, and in cases of Sunburn and STINGS of INSECTS it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and see that their signature is in red ink on every bottle, as theirs is the only genuine.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. Rowlands' Odonto, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto," and see that their name is on the Government Stamp of every box.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

A. ROWLAND & SONS,
HATTON GARDEN. LONDON, 20, PROPRIETORS.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Broncho-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay :

Wholesale and Retail Agents. Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottle at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

WANTED.

BOARD and LODGING, with an EUROPEAN FAMILY at Byculla.

ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with the above at moderate terms. The Bungalow is well situated, with large Compound and Stabling, at a distance of about two minutes walk from the Railway Station. Address "X. Y. Z.," care of this Paper.

AN ASSISTANT (EUROPEAN) in a Mercantile House in Calcutta, where the Establishment is being reduced, desires an engagement in a like capacity, in a Bank or other responsible position. Has had many years experience both of Banking (on the Scotch system) and of Manchester Manufactures, and has a thorough knowledge of Book-keeping. Can be recommended by present employers.

NOTICES.

SMALL COAL FOR SALE.—SUITABLE for BRICK and LIME BURNING or SMITHS' and ENGINE FIRES. Apply to the AGENT of the NERBUDDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY, Limited, Gadawarra.

4th April 1873.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 25th and 26th instant, at 2 p.m., the following articles :—

- Copper Pigs, Iron Works, and Quicksilver at the Moat Well Chowkey on the Esplanade.

Teak Planks, Side Pieces, and Scantlings at the Back Bay Foreshore.

For further particulars apply to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency, 22nd April 1873.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

WEDNESDAY, 30th APRIL, AT 4 p.m.

MR. ALLI ABDOLLA has received instructions from Mr. E. Parsons, who leaves by the Australian Mail, to dispose of the remaining Horses belonging to Mr. VANRENEN, comprising Fifteen very superior useful Chargers, Hacks, and Carriage Pairs; all broken in, thoroughly quiet to Saddle and Harness.

TERMS CASH.—NO RESERVE.

ALLI ABDULLA.

ESTABLISHED IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF GOVERNMENT,
MESSRS. HAMILTON AND CO.,
OF CALCUTTA AND SIMLA,
JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS, & SILVERSMITHS,
IN ORDINARY,
TO H. E. THE VICEROY OF INDIA,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

TAKE this opportunity of thanking their numerous Constituents and the Public generally for the large share of Patronage with which they have been honoured since the opening of their Branch in this City.

With a view of continuing to merit these favours, and owing to their present place being entirely unsuitable to their business, they have taken the more desirable Premises situated at the corner of Dean Lane and Hummum Street, to which place they will remove on the 1st of May next.

In the meantime, pending the alterations and decorations, they will continue their business in Meadow Street.

Messrs. HAMILTON & Co., being manufacturing Jewellers, can guarantee their recherché stock as being the best and most moderately priced obtainable.

PATRONAGE IS ALONE THE TEST,

and Messrs. H. & Co. hope to receive the same amount in this Presidency as they have always had in the other Presidencies of India.

HAMILTON & Co.,
In Ordinary.

Meadow Street, 7th April 1873.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED by last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, American Clocks, Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chains. Repairs of all kinds undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED
BY THE LAST MAIL
A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF
CARRIAGE CLOCKS,
WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,
STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,
FOR RUPEES 195.

LAFOND BROTHERS.

CONVEYANCES REPAIRED, CARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON COMMISSION SALE.
REDUCTION IN CHARGES IF ENGAGED FOR A LONG PERIOD.
CARRIAGES AND HORSES ON HIRE.
TERMS MODERATE.
HORSES TREATED AND SHOD BY A PRACTICAL EUROPEAN PROFESSIONAL.

Apply to LAFOND BROS., Proprietors, Livery and Commission Stables, Colaba, and Branch at Ash Lane, Fort, next to the Currency Office.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

THE NEW HATS introduced by J. ELLWOOD & SONS, also their PATENT AIR CHAMBER HATS and REGULATION HELMETS, can be had in every variety, of

BRIGGS, BRYMER, & Co.,
98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

DURING THE HOT SEASON.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Will have ready for inspection at their

ESTABLISHMENT.

23, & 24, APOLLO STREET,

Several large and special Shipments.

A COMFORTABLE AND PERFECT FITTING SHIRT,
IN THE FOLLOWING CHOICE MATERIALS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH.—All the new patterns in this favourite Material, which is cool, shrinkless, and absorbing	Six for	36 0	42 0
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collars attached. Neat Stripes or Spots, the latest designs, fast colour	Six for	28 0	31 0
PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collars attached; a strong useful Shirt	Six for	22 8	25 8
BEST LONGCLOTH, fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs with the new plain Military Front, for Indian washing	Six for	28 0	31 0
FINE LONGCLOTH, Cambric Front and Cuffs, made as above..	Six for	22 8	25 8
SILK and WOOL. This quality is the best made, and rarely obtained in this country; neat, plain colours or Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk	Six for	52	58 0
WOVE or FANCY PRINTED FLANNELS. The best Goods manufactured, a large choice for selection, thoroughly shrunk	Six for	49 0	56 0
DRESS SHIRTS, embroidered fronts	From	7 8	8 8

Special Note.—ASQUITH & Co. have now in Stock Two Hundred Dozens of PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS, in various Materials, ready for immediate use.

Cambric Handkerchiefs,
HEMMED AND WASHED FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Scotch Lawn, Plain, White, or with Coloured Borders	per dozen.	5 0	6 0
Fine Irish Cambric, very thin and soft,	do.	10 8	12 0
with wide or medium Tape Borders	do.	12 8	14 0
or neat Fancy Cords. These goods	do.	13 8	15 0
are the best manufactured	do.	15 0	17 0
Best French Cambric, hem stitched	do.	22 0	25 0
Fine Irish Cambric with Coloured Borders	do.	15 8	17 8

SUPERIOR HOSIERY,
Double Feet and Heels.

Soft Cotton Socks.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton	Per doz.	9 8	10 8
Super do. do.	,,	11 0	12 8
Fine Mixed Colours or Fancy Stripes	,,	14 8	16 0
Extra Super do. do.	,,	16 8	18 8
Best Fancy Stripes	,,	18 8	21 0
Best Lisle Thread, plain	,,	25 0	28 0
Best Balbriggan do. pure	,,	28 0	32 0

GENTS' MERINO SOCKS,
Pure, Soft and Shrinkless.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Plain Mixtures (Greys)	Per doz.	15 8	17 8
Superfine Drab or Fawn	,,	17 8	19 8
Drab Fancy Stripes	,,	17 8	19 8
Extra Super, assorted shades; a thin comfortable Sock	,,	21 0	24 0
Stout Merino, Plain Colours for Sportsmen	,,	17 8	19 8

Knickerbockers.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best Ribbed Merino, Plain Colours, a special article	per pair	4 12	5 12
Cotton Bathing Drawers		2 0	2 4

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

A special Shipment to hand of the lightest textures. New patterns in INDIA TWEED (a material specially introduced by A. & Co.) in every shade of Colour, light texture, and very strong.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Double Breasted Coat and Trousers	27 0	31 0
Best Blue Serge, "Yarn Dyed"	27 0	31 0
Mixed Angola Suits	30 0	35 0
Riding Trousers or Breeches	25 0	28 0
Best Angola Trousers from	12 0	13 0
Visiting or Morning Coats	29 0	33 8
Superfine Dress Suits	75 0	85 0
Extra quality ,, Lined Silk	85 0	95 0

Superior Washing Drills.

Fancy Striped Trousers	Six	30 0	34 0
Karkee or White ,,	,,	30 0	34 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S
Celebrated Sleeping Kit.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Oxford Cloth, shrinkless, cool, and absorbing; the genuine material	10 0	11 8
Taffa Cloth, equal to the best Spun Silk for comfort, at half the price	10 0	11 8
Best Printed Cambric, neat Striped patterns	6 8	7 8
Best Wove Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Plain or Striped patterns. These form a most comfortable Lounge Suit for early morning wear	17 0	19 0
Best Silk and Wool, a most valuable material for those who cannot wear Flannel, offering all the protection	17 8	19 8
Spun Silk, the best made, printed in all Colours, a large choice of the latest patterns for selection.	23 0	26 0

Gents' Banians or Under Vests.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Gauze Merino Banians	Six for	14 0	16 0
Superfine Saxony	,,	19 0	21 0
Best Super, Manufactured to Asquith & Co.'s Special Order, of the Best Merino, Shrinkless	,,	25 0	28 0
Summer Merino, a Vest of medium substance	,,	31 0	35 0
Real India Gauze, warranted half silk; the most comfortable and durable under Vest made	,,	40 0	45 0

New Shapes in Hats.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LINCOLN BENNETT'S Celebrated Dress Hats	14 0	16 0
,, ,, Tall Drab Hats	11 8	13 0
ASQUITH & Co.'s Extra Light Dress Hats	12 8	14 0
,, ,, Tall Drab Hats	9 0	10 0
SMALL FELT HATS FOR EVENING WEAR.		
"Chester," New High Crown, Brown or Dark Grey Felt	5 8	6 8
"Oxford" Black Merino	6 8	7 8
Athol, Tavistock, Byron, Lansdown, Beaufort, York; all new shapes, High, Round, and Flat Crowns	7 0	8 0
Best Felt Widewakes, pure Naples Felt	7 8	8 8

Helmets.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
ASQUITH & Co.'s celebrated Shooting Hat, made of Cork and Felt without India Rubber, very compact with Wide Brim. The best production made	13 8	15 0
Extra quality, very stout	16 0	18 0
The Regulation White Helmet	14 8	16 0
Extra quality	16 0	18 0
Drab Helmets, low crown for ordinary wear	8 8	10 0
Tweed Turbans, for Travellers	3 8	4 0
Tweed Caps, plain medium shades	3 8	4 0
Tweed Stitched Hats, perfectly flexible	5 0	6 0
Oxford Boating Straw Hat	3 0	4 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

TAYLOR'S PATENT ROOFING TILES as used in the NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, Bombay. These Tiles are made of the finest clay and cheaper than corrugated iron, are light, hard, easily fixed, cool and water-tight, handsome in appearance, and everlasting in wear.

For prices and full particulars apply to

SCOTT, McCLELLAND, & Co.,
Sole Agents for Western India.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BURLINGTON
HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON
IS NOW OPEN,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET,
NEXT TO Messrs. CARR BROTHERS.

31st December 1872.

W. H. HARRIS, F.C.S.,
(Author of Cattle Food Adulterations, &c.)
ANALYST & CONSULTING CHEMIST.

SOILS, Waters, Ores, Damaged Goods and every description of CHEMICAL and MICROSCOPICAL ANALYSES CONDUCTED.

Laboratory, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

BAPTY'S BRAN is the BEST FOOD FOR HORSES. Price 10 annas per maund.

SHIP AND CABIN BISCUITS, Superfine kiln-dried FLOUR, (*fresh ground*) always on hand.

BAPTY'S "ROYAL" BISCUITS *reduced* to 6 annas per pound
Confectionary of all descriptions.
Excellent Ice Boxes for sale.
Mill and Bakery, Falkland Road, Fort Shop, 2, Meadow Street, Bombay.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.
Orders immediately attended to.
N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

FRITH'S NEW SERIES
of
INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS,
Rs. 15 per Dozen,
EMBRACING THE PRINCIPAL
Cities, Buildings, and Views
Throughout India.

Sole Agents, Bombay,
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER THREADS
Of every description, for the
INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS,

Imitation Gold and Silver Threads, Braids, Lametta Tassels, Laces, &c., &c., &c. Also all kinds of

MILITARY AND NAVAL ACCOUTREMENTS.

2 inch Rich Gold Lace	15s. 0d.	per yard.
1¾ inch ,, ,,	12s. 0d.	,,
1½ inch ,, ,,	10s. 0d.	,,
1¼ inch ,, ,,	8s. 6d.	,,
1 inch ,, ,,	7s. 0d.	,,
¾ inch ,, ,,	6s. 0d.	,,
½ inch ,, ,,	4s. 6d.	,,

Cheaper qualities made from 3s. to 9s. per yard. Gold Bullions for embroidering, 8s. per oz. Gold Lametta, according to length, from 7s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per oz. Gold Tracing Braids, 10d., 11d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. 3d. per yard.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

5-oz. Tea Lead, £27 10s. Per Ton.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.,
OF
LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
INDIA PALE ALE BOTTLERS,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO

H. M. THE QUEEN.	H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
THE HIMALAYA CLUB.	THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB.
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.	THE CAWNPORE CLUB.
THE SIRHIND CLUB.	THE LUCKNOW U. S. CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB.	THE REFORM CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB.	THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.

THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.

1873.

REVISED PRICE LIST.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of consumers. They consist of—

STILL HOCKS— Rs. 24*, 27*, 34, 42*
STILL MOSELLES— Rs. 26*, 34
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE— Rs. 34,* Rs. 38*
DRY CHAMPAGNES, MAGNUMS— Rs. 86
Ditto Rs. 45*, Rs. 44*, Rs. 38*, Rs. 31*
Ditto HAMPERS—containing 24 Half-pints Rs. 27
SHERRIES—Rs. 17, Rs. 20, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 26, Rs. 34, Rs. 36
MARSALA—Rs. 16-8, MADEIRA— Rs. 36
SACRAMENTAL WINE—*Rota Tent* Rs. 26
PORTS— Rs. 18,* Rs. 24,* Rs. 28, Rs. 34
BREAKFAST CLARETS— Rs. 10-8*, Rs. 12
DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 14, Rs. 16*, Rs. 18*
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 22*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 32*
HAUT SAUTERNES— Rs. 22*
BARSAC, LIGHT SAUTERNE— Rs. 17*
CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*. MACON and VOLNAY Rs. 21
NUITS— Rs. 26
CHABLIS—(La Moutonne) Rs. 26*
CHABLIS Light— Rs. 17*
STEIN WEIN in Bocksbeutel— Rs. 27
COGNAC, the best— Rs. 20, Rs. 25, Rs. 28, Rs. 33, Rs. 42
WHISKY, Irish and Scotch— Rs. 22
JAMAICA RUM— Rs. 23-8
GIN, LONDON OLD TOM—Rs. 21. GENEVA— Rs. 19
LIQUEURS, assorted, in one dozen Pint cases only— Rs. 26
CURACOA, Orange and White— Rs. 38*
MARASCHINO DI ZARA— Rs. 38*
CHERRY BRANDY— Rs. 28*
BITTERS, Orange—Rs. 23. KILL THE CROW— Rs. 27

Wines marked (*) are kept in Pints.

BEERS.

Their own special bottling, in magnificent condition, in casks of 3 dozens quarts and 6 dozens Pints, none superior in the market.

TERMS.

Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. Liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptional terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S
DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST
ON APPLICATION AT
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to inform their CONSTITUENTS that they have received, per Steamer URBINO, a small parcel of the following extremely fine OLD CHOICE SPIRITS :—

Cognac.... at Rs. 42, 38, and 33 per dozen.
London Old Tom ......Rs. 24 ,,
Irish and Scotch Whisky. ,, 25 ,,
Jamaica Rum.......... ,, 26 ,,

Dean Lane, Bombay, 12th March 1873.

For Sale, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s

Champagne	at Rs. 40	per dozen.
Sherry	,, 25	,,
St. Julien	,, 15	,,
St. Estephe	,, 12	,,
Medoc	,, 10	,,

LARRONDE FRERES'

Margaux	,, 15	,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 20	,,
Superior Old Cognac	,, 25	,,

COSSART, GORDON & Co.'s

Madeira in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks.

REMINGTON & Co.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,
CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CARVERS, GILDERS, AND DECORATORS,

Appointment to the Right Hon'ble Thomas Baring, Baron Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor General of India, and to His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.,

Contractors to Her Majesty's Indian Government; the East India and E. B. Railways; H. M.'s Indian Ordnance, Public Works, Commissariat, and Marine Departments; the Peninsular and Oriental, and other Public Companies;

IMPORTERS, APPRAISERS, HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS, GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
Ecclesiastical Furniture Suppliers.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR SEDLEY'S PATENT BRIDGES.

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, Bentinck Street,
Calcutta.
52, Old Broad Street, London.
97, Rue de Richelieu, Passage Princes (Ancien Passage Mires), Paris.

THE business of C. LAZARUS & Co. having of late years experienced an extraordinary development, orders for their manufactures, instead of their being confined to Bengal and the Upper Provinces, being received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, C. Lazarus & Co. have determined upon taking steps for enabling the Bombay Public to share the undoubted advantages which their Firm is enabled to offer. C. L. & Co. have been induced to do this from having recently received several large orders for Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c., from Bombay and its neighbourhood, and have every reason to believe that their immense stock and large manufacturing resources have forcibly brought into view the advantages of dealing with their Firm, since in the instances just mentioned the most unqualified satisfaction was rendered.

C. L. & Co. would state that the Senior Member of their Firm, Mr. C. Lazarus, has just paid a visit to Bombay, in view to superintending a large order for furnishing, and that that Gentleman inclines to the opinion that while the present class of Furniture to be seen in the superior households of Bombay, and which is principally imported from Europe, may be found serviceable, there are yet many reasons to be urged against the latter as compared with a first-class article manufactured in the country with all the advantages that accrue from European skill and supervision. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essential for India.

C. LAZARUS & Co., while thanking their numerous Constituents for the solid support extended to their Firm since 1820, attribute their success to the following maxims, which continue to guide their business transactions, viz.:—

Good Work with unadulterated Materials.
Skilful and trustworthy Workmen.
Uniform Scale of Charges.
Strict and competent Supervision.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

There are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention :—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherché in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail, yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co. humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C.L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration, they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS

Throughout India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

THE ALEXANDRA BILLIARD TABLE.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to state that, with a view to procure for India one of the latest Home Novelties, they have made up, on their own premises, a number of the new "Alexandra" Billiard Tables, so commonly patronised in Fashionable Circles at this time in England.

It is now shown that ladies may, with perfect propriety, take part in a game where their naturally quick perception and power of skilful manipulation contributes, not only to the pleasure of this noble game, but enables them to compete for its honours with the more practised hands of the ruder sex.

The "Alexandra" Table, or which has now received the distinguishing epithet of the "Ladies' Table," and most in favour with the fair sex, is in every respect adapted to develop the fullest resources of the Game. The size of the Tables is six feet by three, the height being so regulated, and the Cues and other requisites so specially arranged, as to admit of easy and graceful manipulation by a lady. Whilst the exclusiveness that has hitherto attended the play of Billiards on the full-sized Table is obviated, the interest and excitement of the game are in no way diminished by the introduction of the new Board, as the latter is susceptible of all the fertile resources of art to which the skilful player resorts. From these considerations the "Alexandra" Table has secured, since its introduction into this country, a large measure of favour with the Ladies of India, and has already become as permanent a favourite within their domestic circles as in the first families of the British Aristocracy.

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of Billiards, Battue, and Bagatelle may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,

Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks, and

EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.

Billiard Cushions Renovated.

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS,
THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,
WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which it insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose [illegible] and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the F[illegible] Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. [illegible] Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Billiard Table Manufacturers, Calcutta;
Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Reta[illegible]

THE CUE CEMENT (REGISTERED)

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesive[illegible] and Durability; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp[illegible] Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any ot[illegible] accident or emergency requires the applicati[illegible] Cement; Tipping and effectually repairing C[illegible] heads, and Billiard Ware of every description[illegible] Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., [illegible] Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glas[illegible] or other Material.

Price per Bottle—[illegible]

C. LAZARUS [illegible]
CALCUTT[illegible]
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD APRIL 1873.

EXCHANGE on London has hardly altered during the day, but the tendency is slightly in favour of sellers for first class credit.

Government Securities are still well held at our quotation, at which we cannot quote many transactions.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight		1s. 11 5/16d.
Credit Bills,	do.	1s. 11½d.
Documents,	do.	1s. 11 9/16d. to 1s. 11½d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight		1s. 11 1/16d. to 1s. 11 1½d.
Credit,	do.	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 9/32d.
Documents,	do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Bank Bills, demand		1s. 10 13/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99¾
Do. demand 100 1/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight .... 99½ nominal.
Do, demand 100

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 225½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110½
Four & half per cent.	104¾ to 104 11/16
Four per cent.	102¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¾
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand		4½ per cent.	
Fixed Loans on do.	to 3 months'	5½	„
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½	„
Do. on Merchandise		7½	„
Cash Credit do.	to 3 months'	6½	„
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½	„
Do. do.		7½	„
Bank Bill		6½	„
Mercantile Paper		8½	„

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107¼ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

FREIGHTS for Liverpool both by Canal steamers and sail have been firm and unchanged, notwithstanding the arrival of several steamers and ships. We quote "Steam" £2-18-9, by "Sail" £2-13-9 to £2-15-0. For the Continent steam tonnage is much wanted for Trieste and Venice.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 15s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships „	£2 15s. 0d. p.t.nl.
	Myrabollams	£2 2s. 6d.
	Coir bdls	£0 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. nominal.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	£3 0s. 0d. noml.
Overland Steamers—	Venice	£3 5s. 0d.
	Trieste	£3 7s. 6d.
	Liverpool	£3 0s. 0d.
	Havre	£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 18s. 9d. to £3 0s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		s.s. Rs. 15 p. ton.; ship Rs. 14½ p. ton and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

There is no change whatever to report in the state of the market, and prices remain quite unaltered. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

7,000 pieces Grey Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 8¾ lbs. at Rs. 5 13 0
750 „ „ „ 40 „ 39 „ 8¼ „ at „ 5 13 0
250 „ „ „ 40 „ 39 „ 7 „ at „ 4 12 6
1,500 „ „ M'dapollams 32 „ 24 „ 3 „ at „ 2 2 6

COTTON.

The market closed quiet, and a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy has taken place except in Dhollerah, Bhownuggur, and Mowa, which continue in good demand. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Oomrawuttee (Ready) .... at Rs. 195 to Rs. 200
„ Akote „ .... at „ 205 to „ 207
„ Broach M.G. „ .... at „ 230 to „ 240
„ Hingunghaut „ .... at „ 225 to „ 232
„ Dhollera (May delivery) .... at „ 206 to „ 208

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

250 candies	New	Mowa	8 days	at Rs.	208
25	„	„	Ready	at „	207-2.8
25	„	„	„	at „	208
50	„	„	„	at „	208
25	„	„ Bhownuggur	„	at „	206¾
600	„	„ Bhoree	„	at „	195-196
75	„	„ Veerumgaum	„	at „	194-195
30	„	„ Broach M.G.	„	at „	243
25	„	„	„	at „	235
25	„	„ Khandeish	„	at „	192
25	„	„ Akote	„	F.P.B. at „	212
25	„	„ Shesgaum	„	at „	200

YARNS.

The market has been steady without change in rates. The following sales are reported :—

1,500 lbs. Mule No. 50's .... at 13 as per lb.
3,000 lbs. „ No. 40's .... at 11 5/8 „
9,000 lbs. Water No. 30's .... at 11 9/16 „
3,600 lbs. Turkey Red, No. 30 to 60's .... at 27 5/8 „

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady for Spinning shares. Land shares quiet. Press shares neglected.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	750
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	228¾
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
17,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	109
13,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233
.....	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,450
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	109
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	855
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	4'0

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s	Albert Mills Co.	1,750
100	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,250
508	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,550
300	2,000	500		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	825
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,005
,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,370
150	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,050
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	995
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,075 xd
200	1,000	all	40 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,035
800	2,500	all	100p.s	Oriental	2,900
690	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	2,050
00	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,180

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,100
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	835
100	500	all	10p.ct	Albert king Co.	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	260
150	12,000	11,000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co.	6,800
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,510
200	500	all	50p.s.	Do New	385
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	840
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,150
500	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	5,650
350	9,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co.	2,800 nl.
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	6,600
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	665
300	[illegible]	all	200 ps	French Press Co	725
2	[illegible]	6,000	228 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,150
250	5,[illegible]	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	825
[illegible]	400	350	42½ ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	632½
[illegible]	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,150
[illegible]	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	400
[illegible]	850	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	475
[illegible]	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,140
[illegible]000	1,000	250*		Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
[illegible]50	all	8 p.ct		Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

[illegible]S IN LIQUIDATION.

Date of L'dation.		
—	Bank of China	1
Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
[illegible]	East India Bank	1
[illegible]b. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
[illegible]y '67	Royal Bank	1

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 19th April 1873.

Open 389½ Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	45,141 0 0
Merchandize	1,08,535 0 0
Earth Trains	967 0 0
Electric Telegraph	704 0 0
Total Rs.	1,55,347 0 0

Corresponding week in April 1872. Open 349½ Miles.

Coaching	50,203 0 0
Merchandize	98,843 0 0
Earth Trains	1,162 0 0
Electric Telegraph	610 0 0
Total Rs.	1,50,818 0 0
Increase Rs.	4,529 0 0

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for week ended 22nd March.

	Receipts. Rs. a. p.	Train Mileage.
Passengers	271 13 5	120
Goods	1,614 10 5	256
Electric Telegraph	1 12 1	0
Total	1,888 4 1	Total 376

CALCUTTA.—19TH APRIL.

The following transactions were reported :—
In Government Securities :—
4 per cents, at Rs. 102-8, 102-9, and 102-10.
4½ per cents. of 1871, at Rs 105-6.
4½ per cents. of 1872, at Rs. 104-10 and 104-11.
5½ per cents, at Rs. 110-8.
—In shares :—
Bank of Bengal shares, a good lot, at Rs. 1,425.
National Bank shares, at Rs. 110.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Duncairn	Chambers	Shields, Nov. 18.
23	Deccan (s)	Soames	Hongkong, April 3.
	Tiber (s)	Glover	Jeddah.
	Sea Gull (s)	Ridge	Calcutta, April 12.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Stephensons (s)	Forster	Liverpool.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	McNeill	Coast and Carwar.

The barque Fazul Currim, Pead, to Zanzibar via Mauritius, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Tiber, to Liverpool.
Steamer Deccan, to Overland route.
Ship Morning Star, to Falmouth.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April 19 Patna (s) .... Calcutta.
Meinam (F. S.) .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

April 19 Meinam (F. S.) .... Galle.

DAILY IMPORTS.—23RD APRIL.

FROM LONDON.

Roodee, 5 cases champagne, Payne & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia (s) 50 cases liqueurs, Sorabjee Rustomjee Baliwalla; 226 cases champagne, 58 boxes claret, 50 boxes medoc, and 30 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 50 cases corks, N and B Wadia & Co; 10 cases liqueurs, Romanjee Maneckjee Punthucky; 1 case wine, F Blackmore; 100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Cooverjee's Sons

FROM BORDEAUX.

Courrier de Bombay, 100 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—23RD APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clara, 5 bales cotton, D Hormusjee Cama and Co; 300 bales cotton, G Damoder; 110 bales hemp, J Goculdass.
Ambrose, 2,000 bundles coir yarn, N Jaychund.
Bride of Lorne, 200 bales cotton, E Latham and Co; 81 bundles linseed, G H Currimbhoy; 50 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 74 bales cotton, R Wulljee; 200 bales cotton, G Tippet and Co; 100 bales cotton, G Goculdass
Wimbledon, s, 282 bales cotton, R Brothers; 50 bales cotton, R Bapoobhoy.
Annot Lyle, 250 bales cotton, N Kessowjee and Co; 950 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co; 700 packages myrabollams, S S Narelwala; 50 bales cotton, S Liladhur; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 250 bales cotton, G Cotton and Co.
Helen Scott, 200 bales cotton, R W King and Co; 50 bales cotton, R Stewart and Co.
Mabel, 15 bales cotton, C Lalljee and Co.
Emblehope, s, 50 bales wool, J D Vuria; 80 bales cotton, N Roopchund; 100 bales cotton, W Bogle and Co; 200 bales cotton, Latham and Co.
Bewick, s, 16 bales cotton, R Steuart and Co; 50 bales cotton, S L Macnaghton; 2,300 bundles coir yarn, S S Narrelwala; 50 bales wool, L Govindjee
Hidalgo, s, 50 bales cotton, S Narronjee and Co; 60 bales cotton, M Purmanund; 71 bales cotton, N Roopchund; 20 bales wool, J Cursondass; 35 bales wool, B Canjee; 27 bales cotton, The London A and A Co; 1,000 bundles myrabollams, R Brothers, 130 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 375 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 110 bales cotton, D Ruttonsy; 240 bags linseed, G Tippet and Co; 33 bales cotton, C Versy; 100 bales cotton, D Bhezraz.
William Cory, s, 4,500 bales coir yarn, G Nursing; 130 cwts horns, P Damjee; 201 bales cotton, The London A and A Co; 250 bales cotton, V Brothers; 200 bales cotton, G Tippet and Co; 3,000 bundles coir yarn, N Vussonjee.
Deccan, s, 1,300 bales myrabollams, R Brothers; 1,223 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 600 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 100 bales wool, N Khuttow.
Tiber, s, 50 tons old iron, G Khanbhoy; 1,000 bales cotton, R Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Maud (s), 5 bales hides and 12 bundles deer horns, K Nansee; 7 bales hides, D G Hoossein & Co; 250 bundles nuxvomica and 9 bales hides, M Corjee; 3 bales hides, V Nanjee; 350 bags linseed, H D Fisher & Co; 200 cwts horns, L Khakey; 63 hhds fish oil, T Arbee; 450 bundles galls, M Jewan; 52 cases ginger, N Govindjee; 100 cwts wool, C Luckmedass.
Deccan (s), 1 bag coffee, A Tait.

FOR HAVRE.

Deccan (s) 1,000 bales cotton, G Lockhart & Co; 300 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 500 bales cotton, G Siegfried and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia, s, 32 bales wool and 88 bags saltpetre, V Brothers.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Morning Star, 1,000 bales cotton, Austrian Trading Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Athena, 1 bale skins, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Hoppet, 1,047 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Arabia, s, 2 cases indigo, S Tyebjee and Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 22.

Creagh, Lieutenant, on sick leave, from Ajmere.
Taylor, Colonel, 5th Light Infantry, on leave, from Belgaum.
Reeves, Captain, Political Department, on leave, from Melbourne.
Irvine, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Department B. F., to appear before a medical board, from Morar.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 23.

Lock, Major, Assistant Adjutant General, N. D. A., to rejoin, to Teethul near Bulsar.
Pottinger, Major, Royal Artillery, Assistant Quarter Master General, N. D. A., to rejoin, to Teethul.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 14th April 1873.

Surg A A Mantell, M.D., in joint medical charge Simla, is directed to afford professional aid to the detachment 4th Goorkha Regt, at that station.

The leave of absence granted to Assist Surg L Corban, M D, 21st Hussars, in G O C C 28th March, para 160, is cancelled.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Sealkote Brigade Order, dated the 27th March 1873, directing Capt L M Carmichael, 5th Lancers, to officiate as Brigade Major with effect from the 27th March, vice Capt the Hon J D Drummond, proceeded on sick leave.

Dated the 28th March 1873, directing Lt-Col G C Lloyd, Ben Inf, to assume command of the Sealkote Brigade, with effect from the 29th March, until further orders, vice Brigadier Genl J Turner, C B, proceeded on leave.

1st Battalion 6th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 28th March 1873, appointing Lt E A Ball to officiate as Interpreter to the regiment, during the absence of Capt R Stratford, proceeded with his company to Umritsur.

11th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 31st March 1873, appointing Lieut E E Money, 2nd Squad Sub, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 24th March, in room of Lieut H Bilcau, appointed to the Burmah Commission.

2nd Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 25th March 1873, directing Lieut Col W B Shawe, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt, in addition to his other duties, no other officer being available, vice Col E Oakes, Comdt, proceeding on furlough.

30th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 31st March 1873, making the following appointments :—

Capt H W Webster, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Major R D Campbell, proceeded on furlough.

Capt W C Farwell, officiating Wing Officer, to revert to his appointment as 1st Wing Subaltern.

3rd Goorkhas.—Regimental Order, dated the 14th March 1873, making the following officiating appointments, consequent on the appointment of Major C H S Scott, officiating Wing Officer, as Assistant Adjt Genl of Division :—

Capt L Smith, officiating Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Capt E D Smith, officiating 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Adjutant.

Capt A Harden, attached, to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern, and to perform the duties of Adjutant, in addition to his own, until the return of Capt E D Smith, from detached duty.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Brigade Staff.—Capt the Hon J D Drummond, (1st Battn 14th Foot, Brigade Major Sealkote,) to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting station, to appear before a medical board.

21st Hussars.—Surg Major G A Turnbull, to Cashmere, for three months from date of availing himself of it, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Col J G Boothby, (13th Brigade,) to Bombay, from the 15th March to the 14th April, to appear before a medical board.

Major L F Hall, (D Batty 9th Brigade,) to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Surg R A Chapple (18th Brig) to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

3rd Foot, (1st Battalion.)—Lieut and Adjutant G A Colvill, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

11th Foot, (1st Battalion).—Lieut D G Barry, for twenty days from date of leaving regiment to port of embarkation, and thence to England, for nine months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

17th Foot, (1st Battalion.)—Surg Major W J Ingham, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

41st Foot.—Surg C Martin, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th August, on private affairs.

60th Foot, (2nd Battalion.)—Asst Surg P L Kilroy, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

66th Foot.—Lieut H B Ternan, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

72nd Foot.—Lieut T S Gildea, (Instructor of Musketry,) to Cashmere and Murree, from the 15th April to the 30th Sept, on private affairs.

109th Foot.—Surg Major R Thornton, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Col H C Adlam, (doing duty at Fyzabad,) to Nynee Tal, for six months, from date of leaving station, on medical certificate.

Lieut J J M Simons, (1st Wing Sub, 24th N I) to Cashmere and the hills north of Dalhousie, from the 15th Apr to the 15th Oct, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

British Medical Staff.—Staff Surg W A White, M D, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to sanction the following retirement and resignation, and to make appointments as follows :—

92nd Regiment—Subject to approval by H M, Lt Patrick Stirling is permitted to retire from the service, receiving the sum which may be awarded him by the Army Purchase Commissioners as the value of his commission. Dated 28th March 1873.

108th Regiment—Lieut Donald A Campbell is permitted to resign the Adjutantcy of the regiment, subject to approval by HRH the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief. Dated 28th March 1873.

10th Hussars—Sub-Lieut W F Montresor to be Interpreter. Dated 13th Feb. 1873.

2nd Battalion 19th Regiment—Lieut C Barton to be Interpreter. Dated 21st Feb 1873.

58th Regiment—Lieut J C F Gordon to be Interpreter. Dated 7th Jan 1873.

8th Bengal Cavalry— Capt G MacCall, offg 1st squad Sub, to officiate as 3rd Squad Officer, vice Tytler, who has proceeded on furlough. Dated 4th April 1873.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

5th Lancers—Lieut R Chambers to be Capt, from the 21st Dec 1872.

44th Regiment—Lieut A J Roberts to be Capt, from the 8th Oct 1870.

Lieut T T Irvine to be Capt, from the 23rd Aug 1871.

59th Regiment—Maj and Local Lieut Col R Lacy to be Col, from the 11th March 1873.

67th Regiment—Lt R E C Jarvis to be Capt, from the 19th July 1871.

Lieut J S G Smith, to be Capt, from the 4th Jan 1873.

85th Regiment—Capt E M Beadon to be Maj, from the 12th March 1873.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard, in Hindoostanee, on the dates specified :—

On the 3rd March 1873.

Asst Apothy G O Forrest, A-16th Royal Arty.
Private W J Byrne, 1-17th Foot.
Sub-Lieut A F G Richardson, 40th Foot.
Lieut C C Smyth, 51st Foot.
Asst Surg J Wilson, M. D., 7th Bengal Cavy.
Sergt E Highway, Dept Public Works.

On the 7th April 1873.

Capt G Turner, 2-12th Foot.
Private A Hullett, 54th Foot.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Meerut Division Order, dated the 3rd April 1873, directing Staff Surg H F Paterson, M D, to relieve Asst Surg S Flood, 109th Foot, of the medical charge of the Wing of that Regiment at Delhi.

1st Battalion 14th Foot—Regimental Order, dated the 2nd April 1873, directing Capt DeL Wooldridge to officiate as Qrmr, during the absence on leave of Qrmr J Moore.

17th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental Order, dated the 2nd April 1873, directing Capt H W Shoubridge, S C, attached, to officiate as 2nd Squad Officer, until the return from furlough of Capt G W H Hozgan, and in the room of Capt T B M Glascock, proceeded on leave.

11th Native Infantry—Regimental Order, dated the 2nd April 1873, directing Capt A J Stead, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Qrmr, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt J McNair, proceeded on furlough, with effect from the 27th March.

29th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 16th March 1873, making the following officiating appointments, vice Lieut, and Adjt F R C Voyle, on the sick list, until further orders :—

Lieut and Qrmr R N Harington to officiate as Adjutant.

Lieut C C Dyce, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Qrmr, in addition to his other duties.

43rd Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 1st April 1873, making the following officiating appointments, consequent on the departure on furlough of Major A Blunt, Wing Officer, and officiating 2nd in Command :—

Capt H M Evans, Adjutant and officiating Wing officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Capt G D Reid, attached, to officiate as Wing Officer.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Divisional Staff—Col W M Cafe, V C, (Asst Adjt Genl Sirhind Division,) to Kussowlie, for six months from the 15th April, on private affairs.

11th Hussars.—Lieut-Col C. C. Fraser, C B, V C, to remain in England, on private affairs, from the 28th June to the 30th Oct in extension.

21st Hussars.—Major W C S Clark, to Cashmere and Murree, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Lieut and Adjt B A Combe, to Cashmere and Murree, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

36th Foot—Asst Surg D A Leslie, M D, to Cashmere and Murree, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

44th Foot—Capt C Maguire, to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

60th Foot, (2nd Battalion.)—Capt W G Byron, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

92nd Foot—Lieut P Stirling, from the 1st April, pending retirement from the service.

Staff Corps—Col G E Holmes, (Asst Adjt Genl) to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of vacating his appointment in the Adjt Genl's Dept, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Major A Taylor, (2nd in Comd 8th N I,) in extension, for three months, from the 6th April, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs.

Major T W Rutherfurd, (Wing Officer 33rd N I,) to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Capt C L Woodruffe, (Qrmr 45th N I,) to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Lieut T F Stillwell, (Adjt 45th N I) to Calcutta, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct on private affairs.

British Medical Staff.—Staff Asst Surg W R Kerans, (in medical charge Fort Lahore,) to remain in England for three months, on private affairs, in extension.

Staff Asst Surg J Bourke, M B, from the 15th to the 25th April, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 9th April 1873.

Asst Surg W E Johnson, M D, from Bangalore to Depy Insr Genl's Dept, Presidency Division.

The C-in-C being about to proceed on a tour of inspection, head quarters will be established at Ootacamund on or about the 3rd proximo.

H E will be accompanied by the following officers—

C-in-C's Personal Staff—The Adjt Genl, the Depy Adjt-Genl, the Depy Judge Adv Genl, the Offg Qr Mr Genl, R A, Correspondence of an emergent nature only to be addressed to Army Head Quarters.

Col J G Cookson, Cavalry, from Offg 2nd in Comd 4th L C, to genl duty, Bellary, on relief by Col Hope.

Lt-Col R C Babington, S C, to general duty, Bellary.

Capt C T P Luxmoore, Staff Corps, offg Qrmr, 39th N I.

Capt M A Rowlandson, S C, from Attached 23rd N I, to Offg Qrmr, 19th N I.

43rd Foot—Lt F H Bourne, for 3 months, from 4th April 1873, or date of departure, Neilgherries, sick certificate.

Royal Artillery— Lt R G W Hepburne, 20th Brig, to England, by the Overland route, to appear before a medical board, unfit to do duty with troops.

Brigade Staff—Brigdr Genl A W Macintire, C B, Comdg Southern Districts, privilege leave for 50 days, from 18th April 1873.

Brigade Staff.—Capt H R Elliot, Cadre 42nd N I, Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, Northern Districts, privilege leave for 30 days, from 10th April 1873.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	April 28	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	May 2	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	April 25	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	May 5	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	„ 3	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	„ 12	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 12	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M. during the fair Season, and on Fridays, at 5-30 P.M., commencing with the mail of the 24th May, during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 4 P. M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is altered as follows, with effect from the 1st April 1873 :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

At P.M.		At 7 P.M.	
Monday	April 28	Monday	May 26
		At 5½ P.M.	
„	May 5	Friday	May 30
„	„ 12	„	June 6
„	„ 19	„	„ 13

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)		Rs. 42 0 0
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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .... Rs 10 0 0
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BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

SUBSCRIBERS to the BOMBAY EXHIBITION, who have not yet sent in their SUBSCRIPTIONS, are requested to PAY THEM, as early as convenient, into the NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.

G. W. TERRY
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 21st April 1873.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE MANAGING COMMITTEE of the EXHIBITION request as a great favour that Exhibitors will kindly allow their Contributions to remain till SUNDAY EVENING, the 27th instant.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION—OPEN DAILY from 10 A.M. till 6-30 P.M.—will CLOSE on the EVENING of the 27th instant.

VISITORS are warned not to load their Children with Ornaments. Admission Fee—ANNAS FOUR.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 19th April 1873.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, April 24th, at half-past five o'clock, in the Boys' School.

The LORD BISHOP of BOMBAY will preside.
Friends and Supporters of the Institution are invited to attend.

CHAS. GILDER, Acting Secretary.
22nd April 1873.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
OF HOLLAND, AND 42 BURTON CRESCENT,
LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public of Bombay and its vicinity that the great success which has attended his former visit to Bombay, has induced him to stay for a limited time in Bombay, previous to his departure for Europe. Mr. Menist has made for himself an Indian as well as a European reputation, and, as usual in such cases, it is only the fairly-earned reward of real merit. Hundreds of testimonials from all classes, in all parts of the world, attest the benefit that has resulted from the use of his Spectacles. Mr. Menist has devoted a lifetime to the study in suiting the eyesight by mechanical means. He can confidently state that his optical instruments are superior to those of any other makers in the world. Common and inferior goods may be had for half the price, but reflection will convince every one that when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the expense of their sights the economy is a very doubtful one. Every detail is carefully studied in Menist's Spectacles. It is not enough to have the best pebbles that can be procured, cut in strict accordance with the latest discoverie of science, and suited with the greatest nicety to the ever-varying convexity and concavity of the organ, if those pebbles are not worn in a properly-made frame, and thus secured in a proper position and at a proper distance from the eye. Again, if the frames are not made of suitable materials and properly tempered, the joints perfectly fitted, and so on, they soon get out of shape and cause a displacement of the pebbles, which entirely alters their focal power. Menist makes his frames of gold and silver only, steel being quite unsuitable for the purpose, especially in this country, where it soon becomes rusty and loses its shape, so failing to do justice to the pebbles; and his object is to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, and not cheapness.

For the guidance of those who are using pebbles, Mr. Menist begs to state that when the pebbles are cut against the grain they injure the eye; and that such a defect can be discovered only by practical opticians. Also, if not polished on a scientific principle they are equally injurious; accordingly, as Mr. Menist's lenses have been manufactured on a principle pecularly his own, he is prepared to warrant their efficacy.

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12 LENS RACE, FIELD, AND OPERA GLASSES,
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Menist's Aneroid Barometer, the size of a watch in silver mounting, can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Rs. 80, with a book which contains Airey's Tables and Testimonials of several scientific Gentlemen.

Mr. M. may be consulted at his Agent's Establishment,
MESSRS. T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

P. S.—India Agents for the sale of Mr. Menist's Spectacles—Messrs. ORR and SONS, Madras; Messrs. MADELEY & Co., Calcutta; Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Secunderabad, Deccan.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

JOSEPH—The police, we understand, have no legal right to interfere with the unfortunates you speak of. Would that it were otherwise.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

COTTON—April 21st, at Colaba, the wife of Mr. George Cotton, Broach, of a daughter, still-born.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COUNSELL—April 14th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. James A. Counsell, of a son.

HARCOURT—April 17th, at Kalpetta, Wynaad, the wife of G L Harcourt, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

COOKE—MISQUITH—April 16th, at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev. Dr. Sayers, Alfred Cooke, to Louise Esther, second daughter of J. C. Misquith, Esq.

HAPPELL—JOHNSON—April 14th, at St. John's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev. W. W. Gilbert Cooper, M. A., William Alexander Happell, Madras Civil Service, to Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Johnson, of Bangalore.

DEATHS.

SMITH—April 15th, at Dehri Factory, Shahabad, Colin Clements, third son of Mr. and Mrs. W H. Smith, aged 9½ months.

TAYLOR—March 14th, at Mussoorie, Sub-Conductor William Taylor, Public Works Deprtment, of appoplexy, aged 51 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1873.

ONE of the most remarkable and characteristic features of Indian female domestic life that we know of is the relationship of daughter-in-law and mother-in-law. With the rarest exception every female in India is either a daughter-in-law or a mother-in-law through the period of life from childhood to old age. There is nothing in the relationship itself that can excite surprise, but, when viewed in connection with the state of native society and the marriage institution in this country, it will be found that it is the relationship which more than any other debases the female mind and prevents the women of India rising to their proper level in the social scale. It is generally considered by writers on Indian habits and customs that it is the men who keep down the women and who refuse to accord to them their proper position as head of the household, and it is the men to whom appeals are made to release the women from their bondage. That the men have something to do with placing the women in an inferior position is no doubt true; the custom of the wife waiting on the husband while he dines; of keeping aloof when male visitors are in the house; and of going out alone, are all quite in accordance with the wishes of the men, and it is the men who would not allow these customs to be infringed. But these indefensible customs and prejudices are as nothing to the customs and prejudices which the women allow to operate injuriously upon themselves, and which are established principally by the mothers-in-law. It is seldom that the European has an opportunity of ascertaining anything of the true character of native social life; he can only judge from those evidences which are permitted to appear outwardly. The relationship of mother-in-law and daughter-in-law is not one of those of which any just estimate can be formed from outward evidence. Little or nothing is seen of it out of doors, and even within the house its true working can only be traced and studied at the fireside and in the back and secluded chambers. We do not say that any particular pains is taken to shroud the working of this relationship in mystery; it is simply not discerned by those who have no free access to native houses on account of the seclusion in which the females live.

In order that native female life in the relationship of mother-in-law and daughter-in-law may be understood, we will give a typical case which is now before our mind. A native mother selects a wife for her son, aged ten, and chooses a child of four years. Preliminaries of a betrothal are settled and the betrothal takes place. The future daughter-in-law is at once sent over to the future mother-in-law and remains in the house of the latter for one or more days, during which time the future husband has the opportunity of admiring his future wife. The future daughter-in-law pays the future mother-in-law frequent visits for several years, and during these visits it is the privilege of the future mother-in-law to exercise quite a motherly influence upon the child. That influence deepens with time, and long before the child reaches the age of twelve years the most implicit obedience is usually exacted from it. Then follows the *pucka* marriage, and the bride covered with such jewels as the parents can afford, enters the undivided household and at once becomes a recognized member of her husband's family. Drudgery is the rule of life for the native bride, and there are few who are permitted completely to escape the work of the scullery. But whether this is escaped or not, now begins the true relationship of mother-in-law and daughter-in-law, and now begins the education of the wife. The early influence of the mother-in-law is now increased and so is the submission of the daughter-in-law. Defiance of the new maternal authority is unknown, and any spirit of self-will or resistance is impossible. Aided by all the power of the household the mother-in-law can assert her authority without let or hindrance, and the life of the daughter-in-law is made just what the mother-in-law may wish: it may be one of comfort and of ease or the reverse. There may be peace and quietness or there may be broils and sulks. All depends upon the temper and disposition of the mother-in-law, and very little indeed upon the youthful husband. The wife can scarcely appeal to her husband against domestic oppression, especially when the married ones are little more than children. Nor can the girl wife arrange her own course of domestic life. That is all arranged for her, and her duty is to yield obedience. Her own parents may receive the complaints of their daughter, but these complaints can seldom or never be carried back to the mother-in-law. To do so would be to add fuel to the flame and raise up persecution. It is contrary to recognized custom for the parents of a wife to come with complaints to the parents of a husband. Stifled anger is therefore a thing of frequent occurrence. The visits of the husband to *his* mother-in-law are short and infrequent, so that whatever influence might be exercised in favour of the wife in this way is almost nothing; there is very little opportunity, and custom, as we have already said, makes it prohibitory.

The native mother-in-law is not free from the infirmities of woman-kind; the limit of her occupation is co-extensive only with her hearth; her domestic duties are of a drudging nature; and her associations are not elevating. Moreover, native married life makes the mother-in-law prematurely old. By the time her son becomes a husband the world has lost its charms for her, and her sympathies with the young have almost completely decayed. The daughter-in-law holds an inferior position, and is ordered about not only by her mother-in-law, but too frequently by her own household servants. From the most careful observation we believe that very often the husband disapproves of the position assigned to his wife and disapproves also of the treatment which she receives. If he would stand by his wife and assert her position, he must accept the odds that will be brought against him—he must enter the lists against his own mother. If it is a virtue to acquiesce in a mother's will upon all occasions, then native society does possess this virtue in a remarkable degree; the husband will permit his wife to be beaten without defending her in the belief that his mother will not do what is wrong. Violent conduct is not however very frequent on the part of the mother-in-law. Violent and irritating language is far more frequent, as it is the most frequent cause of domestic misery. When custom all around proclaims what a wife is entitled to or what she may expect from her husband's relations, the mind is easily broken into the new life and the position is accepted with a child-like faith in its correctness. If discontent seizes the daughter-in-law and the worm of regret pierces her soul, she may sicken and die or commit suicide. It is under these circumstances, and often when sickness strikes down the wife, that her own parents take her away and prevent her return. Then it is that a permanent feud arises between the two families, and foremost amongst the combatants are the two mothers-in-law. There are several reasons why native mothers rejoice when sons are born to them, not the least important of which is the consideration that they (the mothers) will be the future ruling mothers-in-law. The departure of a girl wife to the home of her husband is not an unalloyed happiness to the mother by any means. With all that makes marriage a lottery all over the world, the marriage of the native girl is loaded with the additional risk of the probable character and disposition of her mother-in-law.

In native married life in its best and earliest years there is usually a mother-in-law for the bride. As this relation is rarely absent from the household, the influence which she can and does exercise upon the women of this country surpasses every other influence. If it is an influence of debasement, what a dreadful scourge it must be, and how extensive must be its hideous ramifications. How can the man whose wife is in bondage be noble and free? It is cruel to shut our eyes to the consequences of premature marriages, coupled as they are with an undivided household, and with all the chances of happiness and fair play completely against the helpless woman. To say that the women of India are content to live according to custom is to suppose that they are devoid of sensibility and destitute of womanly feeling. From whatever point of view the subject of premature marriage may be regarded, we do not hesitate to say that its worst feature is undoubtedly derived from the hideous institution of a ruling mother-in-law who has scarcely a single feeling or sympathy with the helpless child bride.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

THE *Times of India* reprints some statements in the *Indu Prakash*, not, as our contemporary states, *by* the *Indu Prakash*, for they were made in a communicated article, having reference to an article which appeared in our columns on the Sarvajhanik Sabha of Sholapore and its petition. The tone of the communication, evidently from a member of the Sabha or from some one having some connection with that admirable institution, whose secretary, as we learn from its patron, the *Times of India*'s columns, is obliged temporarily to relinquish his office while undergoing a sentence of imprisonment for theft—was so ridiculously offensive and personal as to make it, coming from such a source, beneath contempt, and we purposely abstained from gratifying the vanity of the writer by noticing it. We take the opportunity, however, of the re-appearance of the statements in our respectable contemporary to explain that although what we said of the terms on which fields are sub-let under the Batai tenure is true, it must be taken with a reservation restricting it to the better class of fields. This in no way invalidates our argument, as the instance given in the petition, that of a field yielding Rs. 450 worth of gross produce, was evidently of this class. We have lately heard, on excellent authority, that in parts of the Nuggur District it is not unusual for the rack-rented sub-tenant to pay half the produce *and* the Government demand to the superior holder. This of course does not hold true of inferior lands where the proportion of the produce paid by the sub-tenant is often a third or even less. The tenure, we may remark, incidentally corresponds, though not exactly, to the *Metayer* tenure which prevails in parts of Europe. Whether fields are usually sub-let in this manner or cultivated by the holders themselves does not at all affect our argument, the fact that when they *are* sub-let, or cultivated by contract, the actual cultivator only gets half the produce as payment for his labour and outlay, proves conclusively that the estimate given by the Sabha at the expense of cultivation is so false as to make all their statements utterly untrustworthy. The correspondent of "our venacular contemporary" did *not* "cite instances in which persons who had sub-let their lands on the Batai system do not get for their share enough to pay the assessment imposed by Government," he merely made the improbable statement that there were such instances. We are rude enough to say that we do not feel called on to believe a word the *Times*' latest protege says, although it is just possible that in the least fertile fields which we believe to be proportionably over-assessed, there may have been holdings it was impossible to sub-let profitably.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE KHIVAN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, 22ND APRIL.

In the House of Commons this evening Lord Enfield, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Bourke, said he was unable to give any information on the subject of Sir Bartle Frere's mission.

In answer to a question, Mr. Gladstone said he could not deal with the question of local taxation this session.

Mr. Eastwick moved for the Khivan correspondence and dwelt on the alarming progress that Russia was making. He advocated a close alliance with Persia. Mr. Grant Duff said he hoped that the visit of the Shah to England would be attended with the best results, and denied that the Russian advance justified alarm though requiring vigilance. He defended England's undertaking the exercise of a moderating influence in Afghanistan. The motion was finally withdrawn.

Mr. Bayley has been gazetted member of the Supreme Council in succession to Mr. Strachey.

The Penang expedition has been recalled to Padang.

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Mornington 1
Cremorne 2
Bertram 3

LONDON, 23RD APRIL.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone, speaking on Mr. Eastwick's motion, said that nothing in the correspondence that took place limited the right to interfere on behalf of Afghanistan, if deemed necessary. The correspondence embodied—First, a negative pledge of Russia that Afghanistan should be the outside sphere of her influence with Asia; secondly, the settlement of the boundaries of Afghanistan; and thirdly, England's pledge to use her moral influence to restrain the Ameer from aggression.

The Russians crossed the Attrek and Gurgen rivers on the 12th March, after defeating the Turcomans, and recrossed on the 18th by the Achkala bridge with permission of the Persian commander.

The Atlantic Cable Company have raised their rates to 6s. per word.

Count Munster succeeds the late Count Bernstorff.

LONDON, 22ND APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed unchanged. Surats quiet, and the London Cotton Market closed steady.

Fair Dhollera 6 5/16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings .... 8s. 1½d.
8¼ lbs. do. .... 9s. 7½d.
40's Mule Twist .... 1s. 2d.

ALEXANDRIA, 22ND APRIL.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal :—

Outward bound—Kestrel, Helen Park, Lecymen, Yorkshire, Mecca, Strathclyde.

Homeward bound—Alice, Agitator, Sestos, and Deknyter.

WE find that in addition to the list of works covering very nearly 46¼ lakhs of rupees which Government contemplate spending on public works in this year, it is intended to expend a sum of 4½ lakhs more for the same purpose. A supplementary budget containing a detail of the works on which this further outlay is to be made is now before us, and we observe that fully 3 lakhs are to go towards local buildings, the heaviest item in which is half a lakh additional to the Native General Hospital, making up a total sum of Rs. 70,000 for that building. The balance of 1½ lakhs is devoted to road works. We believe that in making the financial arrangements of the year more money was subsequently allotted to the Department of Public Works than was at first decided upon, hence this supplementary budget.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was to leave for Darjeeling on Tuesday evening.

CHOLERA is reported by the Dacca paper to have broken out amongst the coolies at Goalando.

RESIDENTS in Byculla will be surprised to learn that the proper spelling of their locality, according to the *Englishman*, is Baikalla!

H. H. AGA KHAN has again this season left for Bangalore, which pleasant station he reached on Monday. He will stay there till after the Bangalore races.

A MARATHI paper censures the authorities concerned for discontinuing the old custom of taking a roll-call of the criminal classes which exist in the mofussil, and points out the evil consequences of the discontinuance of it.

A MR. SETHA IYENGAR has been proclaimed by beat of tom-tom an outcaste, at Nagercoil, for having given his widowed daughter in marriage, and has been prohibited from approaching the pagodas and sacred tanks of the country.

THE prizes for the best Arab, Persian, and other horses, to be awarded at two stations, —one in the North-West Provinces and one in the Punjab,—will be given at the horse fairs held at Hurdwar and Rawul Pindee in April 1874.

A MADRAS paper says that in Mysore the monsoon has set in early this year, and the ryots expect a good season; they have already commenced ploughing the fields, and some of the tanks have received a good supply of water. Surely it cannot be the regular monsoon.

BARON KAULBARS has reported to the Russian Government that the new carriage road, extending from Fort Vermoye to Kashgar, is completed. The road crosses the Thian Shan—"the impassable barrier" of those who believe Kashgar secured by nature against invasion from the West! Posts go regularly now from Kashgar to St. Petersburg.

GOPAL SINGH, the present Raja of Chamba, annoyed at some improper characters having been turned out of his palace by Colonel McAndrew, the Superintendent, is reported to have left his palace at daybreak on the 9th instant with above twenty attendants, ostensibly for the purpose of making a personal complaint to the Viceroy of the restrictions which are imposed upon him. He is reported to have exclaimed, "I would rather be the Viceroy's syce than such a Raja of Chamba."

A NATIVE PAPER states that in consequence of misrule in the State of Cambay, many of its residents have migrated to the adjacent British territories. The officers of the Nawab are stated to be corrupt and tyrannical; and this is accounted for if the statement is true that they are never paid regularly. The Nawab himself, says the writer, is an extremely ignorant and superstitious man; his sons are no better, since they pass their time either in company of low flatterers or in the zenanas.

THE *Madras Times* says—"We hear that the appointment of Captain Hobart to the Clothing Board has greatly exercised the authorities at the India Office. It is seen to be a very bad business, but a refusal to confirm it would be an expression of want of confidence in Lord Hobart that would probably lead to the resignation of his Lordship. The Duke of Argyll will probably be unwilling to go to such lengths with his own nominee, and therefore we may expect the appointment to be confirmed as a 'special case.'"

YESTERDAY afternoon H. E. Sir Bartle Frere visited the Exhibition, accompanied by Mrs. Gibbs and several distinguished strangers. The managing committee were in attendance, having assembled to welcome him. They received him at the principal entrance and escorted him through the building. His Excellency was much interested with the excellent display of seeds and grains of the Western Presidency, which forms one of the principal features of the Exhibition, and the one to which the committee seem to have given most attention; the show part being only of secondary consideration in their estimation. The famed chuddur exhibited by His Highness the Gaekwar also attracted much of His Excellency's attention as well as the fine collection of native medicinal plants and oils and similar collections. After a rapid but comprehensive inspection of the picture galleries H. E. took his departure with the other visitors at about 6 P.M.

MILITARY ITEMS.

SERGEANT H. JESSON, Public Works Department, has been granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate, for one year.

IT is said to have been decided that no officer will in future be posted to the Guides Corps unless he has passed the prescribed course at Roorkee.

SURGEON MAJOR A. C. McLEOD, M.D., Madras Medical Establishment, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate.

MAJOR M. BOYD, having completed twenty-six years' service, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from 3rd April 1873, subject to H. M.'s approval.

CAPTAIN H. STEWART, H. M.'s 37th Regiment, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Bengal Army, has obtained furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate.

MAJOR J. CLEMENTS, Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year and thirty-six days, from date of departure in May next.

CAPTAIN W. W. HAYWOOD, General List, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from 11th March 1873, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, 19TH APRIL.

AN attack of rheumatism has of late confined the Gaekwar to his apartments, but he is somewhat better.

Col. Phayre has gone to Dwarka. "Ah! me, what perils do environ" a poor newspaper correspondent, were the words wrung from your O. C. when His Highness's people, with politeness significant, invited your correspondent to peruse "something about Mr. Nowrojee and all that," in the *Times of India* of the 15th instant. "Some news writer to a contemporary" has manifestly incurred their displeasure for an unavoidable though harmlessly amusing allusion—"about a fortnight since"—to Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee and the Gaekwar's present of "fifty thousand plums," which it was supposed Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee would take to England and not share it here, since "the gift in question, like so many others received by Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, was intended for the East India Association." Now, another account reaches us from Mr. Dadabhoy's friends, but as "I don't pretend to settle which is best," I must leave your numerous readers to do so. At all events, it is sufficiently evident that some who well-nigh constantly surround the Gaekwar, are anxious to let the world know that fifty thousand rupees were given to Mr. Dadabhoy alone, and that consequently neither the whole nor any portion of it was intended for the East India Association. Even so be it, although, unless greatly mistaken, the contrary was proclaimed here by a Parsee gentleman, a friend of Mr. Dadabhoy's. However, as it will be unjust to suffer your readers to suppose that your own correspondent has been either "hasty" or incautious in the discharge of his duties, be pleased to give insertion to the following, which, you may be sure, cannot be truthfully contradicted.

In the latter part of October last, Col. Shortt, then Resident at Baroda, almost persuaded the Gaekwar to go to Bombay to meet the Viceroy and Governor-General of British India. As your readers are aware, persuasion would have been unnecessary had it not been for the circumstance that the Gaekwar, who yet appears to be misguided, was disinclined to accept Lord Northbrook's invitation. To be accurate as regards time, and inasmuch as my feeble pen cannot so correctly and forcibly express what happened, I must be allowed, at this stage of my narration, to proceed for a space in your contemporary's words. "At that time, as may be remembered, Mr. Dadabhoy was at Indore, and thither H. H. Mulharao sent message after message to Mr. Dadabhoy to invite him to visit Baroda again—this time for the Gaekwar's good," which remains to be seen, may reasonably be added. It must also be added, in justice to Mr. Dadabhoy, that certain of the Gaekwar's people seem ready to swear that if good did not result from good advice, it was certainly not the fault of their friend Mr. Dadabhoy. I don't mean to reflect, therefore, but Mr. Dadabhoy and his friends will surely concede that it is unfortunate that Mr. Dadabhoy, should have been so urgently sent for from Indore at this juncture, by H. H. the Gaekwar, as your contemporary tells us, and for the first time, as we are led to conclude, very greatly desired in a city called "Khutput Baroda," by its own inhabitants. It should be remembered that all this occurred at a period when the ruler of Baroda was disposed to turn a deaf ear to the counsels of the British Resident at his court, and that during Mr. Dadabhoy's brief stay, it was said that His Highness had ultimately declined Lord Northbrook's invitation to the durbar held by his lordship at Bombay. Under all these circumstances, is it surprising that ignorant individuals think the Gaekwar's refusal "fine and independent;" and ask many absurd questions, from time to time, thereby indicating sometimes their belief that with the E. I. Association to "back him," their Gaekwar may smile at the frowns of a Governor or Governor-General and even of a Secretary of State for India?

Then, too, as respects the "work," it is a pity it has not been shown that the declared "work" was of so urgent a nature as to warrant not only the Gaekwar's inviting Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee to Baroda and for the first time, but also, according to your contemporary, that "message after message" should be sent to Mr. Dadabhoy at the particular season abovementioned, when indecision and perplexity seemed to reign in the Gaekwar's councils on other points than a predecessor's "disputes" or *duftur* chaos, which, Mr. Dadabhoy's colleagues ought to have informed your contemporary, have been neither "cleared up nor settled in some way," but left *unsettled*. The Gaekwar's people can keep their affairs and secrets to themselves, but they ought not to come forward with partial statements or withhold the truth from your contemporary (in reference to the alleged "large stroke of work done" by Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee), that it would have been better had he been silent on this score, for the word *unsuccessful* has been unjustly omitted in his assertion that "as fairly as ever barrister earned his fee," Mr. Dadabhoy earned the gift of the Gaekwar. If this unsuccessful "barrister" can be "the first really skilled man employed in the Baroda-durbar," as your contemporary declares, it merely shows—(1) the hastiness and strangeness of the statement, to say no worse; (2) how unlucky every Gaekwar of Baroda has been; and (3) how easy it is to get the present Gaekwar to part with fifty thousand rupees for work unfinished and services uncrowned with success; or, to cite your contemporary, for "work" about which he properly admits "we have but a vague and general idea."

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee may prove successful in England, either with or without assistance, *when* it is to be hoped his services will be remembered, though he may chance unwittingly to tread on the toes of some favourite of the Gaekwar, who basks awhile in His Highness' smiles, and displays quite a butterfly's existence of splendour. For reasons best known to himself, His Highness Mulharao has ere this presented fifteen thousand rupees to a burly wrestler; what marvel, then, if he should continue to give many and rich gifts to any Hindu, or Mahomedan, or Parsee, deemed useful or influential, while patiently hoping, perhaps against hope, for some better thing in future, than an unsettled "Gheer," or that other unpleasantly disposed of question, which is styled in Baroda, "the important seat question."

One can scarcely avoid calling attention to the dubious compliment the Gaekwar receives from Mr. Dadabhoy's friends; can it be because they are unable to

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assign a better reason? We are told by these, that His Highness was in "the fit" to have arrears cleared and disputes settled. Fits do not profit we all know, and this Dadabhoy "fit" has clearly brought no profit so far. If indeed His Highness be subject to such expensive fits of business as the one under notice, it may be interesting to his subjects and our Government to know whether such fits are of frequent occurrence, and what, after all, is the best mode of treatment under such very remarkable circumstances. However all this may be correspondent trusts the Gaekwar's folk will, for their own sakes, steer clear of his discreet or harmless statements, whatever their aversion to or intimacy with "the great giant khutput," who according to the *Cornhill Magazine*, in earlier days had resolved to continue enthroned in Baroda, in defiance of Outram. Your O. C. may possess opportunities for knowing a great deal more of both good and bad things in Baroda, but he wisely remembers the questions proposed to that same doughty and stainless knight, "the Bayard of the Indian Army"—"You were not obliged to recognise the existence of foul things; could you not hold your handkerchief to your nose and pass on? You might have bought some eau de cologne of any *boxwallah*. Or there is otta of roses, doubtless of best quality, at the court of His Highness the Gaekwar."

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, 22ND APRIL.

YOUR correspondent from this charming spot, who signs himself "Anundorum Boroosh," does not say a word in his last letter about the all-important topic, the weather, so that perhaps a few lines on that and other subjects connected with this place may not prove uninteresting.

There is no occasion to tell you, as Reuter has just done from London, that "the weather is brilliant," but it may interest those of your readers who are thinking of coming up to know it is delightfully cool here at present. Last week we had it rather hot during the day-time, especially on Saturday last, but Sunday, yesterday, and to-day have been charming days, a strong cool southwest breeze having been blowing. The mornings and evenings are deliciously cool, and when out in the early morning, you feel a sharpness in the air which is quite bracing and invigorating. The thermometer, while I write (4 P.M.), stands at 80°.

Strangers to Matheran, and by strangers I mean those who do not come from your city, find the want of a library and a public meeting place sadly. There is, I understand, some talk of getting up a library for visitors, but no doubt it will be "talked of" for about as long as the people of Bombay have talked of a new Theatre, and with much the same result.

I was about to suggest that more signposts should be put up, but on second thoughts would advise the superintendent to do no such thing, for then there would be no talking of wrong turnings and finding that you are you don't know where, which is usually the case with people on their first visit here (and even the "knowing ones" sometimes find themselves astray, especially if they venture out in the dark) and causes a deal of excitement and serves as something to talk about at table.

I find great surprise expressed, by strangers, at the manner in which Matheran is closed in, and certainly there are many places where the trees and jungle might be cut away with advantage. In coming up the hill, and just before entering the bazaar road, this has been done, and a fine view is the result. The new point called "Land Scape" is simply a spot where the trees have been cut away, which shows that improvements of this kind might very easily be made. It is difficult to say which is the most admired view, almost everyone having a different opinion on the point subject. Hart Point is a remarkably fine, though, I am afraid, rather neglected point. The road leading to it might be greatly improved by the cutting down process I have suggested. Returning from this point, the eye rests on a glorious mass of foliage which cannot fail to charm and please. A walk or ride round Garbut is very pleasant, the more so that the road is free from the dust that you cannot escape from on almost all the other roads on the Hill.

"Anundorum Boroosh" was very hard on the gentlemen equestrians, who go galloping past ladies, enveloping them in dust, beside alarming them, and richly the gentlemen deserve the "walking into;" but "would you be surprised to hear" that there are some ladies up here who are guilty of rattling past careful riders and timid pedestrians, and raising the dust "konsiderable" as Artemus Ward would say; but, I suppose, that being "privileged" persons, ladies have a right to throw dust in the eyes of gentlemen when they choose. [Oh fie!—ED. *B. G.*]

I think I am correct in saying that there are no seats at Hart, Echo, and Garbut Points, at all of which a seat would be a boon.

There is a cheetah on the Hill, and I had the pleasure of meeting him the other evening, for when walking my 'tat' quietly round by Porcupine Point, about sunset on Friday evening last, I was rather startled to see, a short distance in front, by the roadside, a cheetah standing as quietly as if he were having his photograph taken. The tat walked on, but when he came opposite to the cheetah he caught sight of him, trembled, and bolted, and Mr. Cheetah, no doubt, did likewise, for on immediately pulling up and turning back to see if an unprotected young lady, whom I had previously passed, had been alarmed by the beast, I was informed that nothing had been seen. Going round past the same spot on the following evening, I saw no trace of the animal. This morning a party were out after him, though with what result I have not heard.

On Sunday, service was held in the pretty little church here, the Rev. W. Maule officiating. At the early morning service the attendance was very small, but in the evening there was a congregation of about forty, composed chiefly of the fair sex. Inside the church you might imagine yourself in a country church at home on a summer evening; the absence of punkahs, punkah-wallas, and the delicious cool breeze blowing in at the window, favouring the fancy. There are not so many people on the Hill as there were about Easter time, though a number are arriving, who intend staying for the season here.

Since writing what precedes, I have heard on good authority that the "talked of" library and reading room will be opened very shortly, the books being expected here in a few days; so that it appears they can do more than talk up here. The superintendent, Dr. Simpson, is, I believe, the person to be thanked for this valuable acquisition.

Would some erudite "Duck" oblige by giving the correct pronunciation of this place? Whether is it Mat-er-am or Martha-an?

BAZAAR PRICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Doubtless many persons are under the impression that no good has come of the discussion that took place in your paper a short time ago respecting the bazaar supplies, but I for one have much to thank you for in so ably exposing the rascality of the bazaar servants, and although it has been an ungracious task to carry on the fight against the many-headed hydra "bazaar dustooree," I think the beast is scotched, thanks to the assistance of Mr. Manockjee, the Parsee whose advertisements as to bazaar supplies you may recollect.

For nearly two months now I have engaged the services of Mr. Manockjee and am well pleased with the result.

The system is simple enough, and any one wishing to try the experiment of reducing their bazaar expenses has only to follow these directions. Write out the bazaar list for the day and give it to the bazaar coolie with, say, Rs. 5 and a note addressed to Mr. Manockjee, care of Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets. Mr. Manockjee will buy the articles and send them back by coolie. During the day a book will be sent with the prices written in this book to be returned by coolie the next morning with the articles for the day entered. At the end of the month the book is balanced and Mr. Manockjee's charge of 10 per cent. added.

By the adoption of this system there is an end to the daily discussion with the butler as to prices, there is no imposition as to weight, and, consequently, no tax on one's temper and patience.

At present Mr. Manockjee has only eight orders to attend to, some three or four of his constituents being away for the season, and the percentage on these scarcely pays him for his time and trouble.

I am, therefore, induced to write this letter, as I fear that unless he obtains further patronage he may discontinue the business.

I could append a list of prices that people might judge for themselves, but as I am willing to show my bazaar book to any one interested and give any information asked for, I think it perhaps unnecessary, and that it may suffice to say that I am sure this system of obtaining bazaar supplies has only to be fairly tried to be generally adopted.

At first of course there will be the usual fight with the servants who are interested. Mr. Manockjee has in his possession certificates from gentlemen highly commendatory; two, if I recollect aright, from gallant colonels, both of whom, after a trial of two days, acknowledged that they were obliged to discontinue employing him because their old servants said they would leave and they did not like to part with them. Another case I know of where, on the second day's trial the butler brought to table fish and meat in a state bordering on decomposition. The two gentlemen to whom this happened at once knuckled under to the butler and returned to their old state of degradation, for I consider it degrading to be so entirely in the hands of one's domestics.

Mr. Manockjee himself confesses that the opposition of the servants is the great stumbling-block to his success.

I enclose my card that you may be sure I am in no way interested in the matter beyond the desire to increase Mr. Manockjee's supporters, whereby I hope he may be able to reduce his percentage and to give others an opportunity of enjoying the benefit of his services.

I may add that my bazaar, inclusive of the 10 per cent., is very much less than it used to be, the discussions with the butler are at an end, and I am spared a great deal of annoyance; and this consummation, so devoutly wished for by many, is to be obtained by employing Mr. Manockjee.

BOMBAY.

THE EXHIBITION.—2,156 persons visited the Exhibition yesterday.

THE STEAMER KILLARNEY was hauled into Mazagon Dock yesterday for repair.

CHOLERA.—One case of cholera was reported to have occurred at Camateepoora on Tuesday.

A GANG OF DACOITS.—We observe that a gang of dacoits move about in the vicinity of Kaira, plundering the grain of cultivators from the fields.

SCARCITY OF WATER AT DHARWAR.—We notice that considerable scarcity of drinking and other water has begun to be felt by the people of Dharwar.

THE POOR-BOX.—The Senior Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the sum of Rs. 10 from "M. Mowatt," contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

HIGH COURT.—We believe that Mr. R. H. Pinhey, who has been appointed Acting Judge of the High Court, will sit on the Original Side of the Court.

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.—It is stated that the Gaekwar of Baroda has expressed his intention to open a gymnasium in connection with the Baroda High School.

ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo labourer employed at the Royal Mills got three of the fingers of his right hand jammed by machinery on Tuesday. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

DISTRICT PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.—Mr. Justice Kemball is at present engaged in examining the papers of the candidates who presented themselves for the District Pleaders' examination.

A WARNING TO BUGGY DRIVERS.—Hajee Yacoob, a buggy driver, was yesterday charged before Mr. Cooper with being drunk while plying for hire. He was adjudged guilty and fined five rupees.

As announced in an advertisement in another column, the annual meeting of the Indo-British Institution will be held in the Boys' School at half-past five o'clock this evening. The Bishop of Bombay will preside.

STRIPES.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, one Mahbukhan Lalkhan was charged with stealing a quantity of sulphur belonging to Cooverjee Dyal. He was convicted and sentenced to receive eight stripes.

THE SALE OF THE SHIP FEZ REBANI.—Pursuant to the order made by the Senior Magistrate of Police, the ship Fez Rebani was sold by Messrs. Crawford and Co., auctioneers, on the 8th inst., to Ebram Ramjee and Subjally Hunsraj, for Rs. 9,300.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—A. McTavish, a seaman of the ship Helen Scott, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal to do duty on boardship, and was sentenced to a week's rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—An adjourned inquest was held on Tuesday at the office of Dr. Hewlett, concerning the death of a Parsee woman named Heerabaee, who died suddenly last week. The jury found that the woman had committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday an inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital touching the death of Shewa Govind. The jury came to the conclusion that the man's death was caused by scalds which he had accidentally received by the escape of steam from a boiler.

A VAGRANT.—Thomas Brown, a European, was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

THEFT.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, a Goanese named Antone Manoel DeSouza was charged with stealing a silver waist chain from the person of a child, the property of one Gabriel Dwarte. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.—A Court of Petty Sessions will be held this day at the Fort Police Court before Mr. John Connon, Senior Magistrate, Mr. W. Loudon, and Mr. Raghoonath Narayen. There are only two cases, in which two Chinamen stand charged with opium smuggling.

FLOGGING IN THE MOFUSSIL.—The *Sumsher Bahadhur* recommends the punishment of flogging in the case of young and frivolous criminals, instead of confinement in a jail. The latter sort of punishment, says the writer, is too mild to have any deterrent effect. The *Sumsher* is glad that the Mamlutdar of Duskroi has commenced to punish the criminals by flogging and recommends other magistrates to do the same.

THE SURAT POLICE.—The *Surya Prakash* complains of the numerical weakness of the police force of Surat. The population of this old city is about 70,000, but it is scattered over a very large area, its circumference being about 24 miles. One working police peon is entrusted with the protection and peace of some three or four quarters, although he is scarcely able to make even one round in his beat during a night. It seems that the superintendent of the police of the district has asked for an increase of the police force.

THE AFFRAY AT COLABA.—Champsey Oomersey, Munro Goculdas, and Soonderjee Pitamber were again charged before the Senior Magistrate on Monday, with having assaulted a boatman named Geega Narayen at Lower Colaba on the 6th instant, otherwise than on grave or sudden provocation. Mr. Peile, Acting Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Chalk defended the accused. After the examination of two witnesses on behalf of the prosecution, the magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry till Tuesday next.

A COMPLAINT of assault and robbery has been brought before the Railway Magistrate by a peon named Succaram, employed in the Poona Small Causes Court, against three men, who, he states, attacked and robbed him of Rs. 200 on his way to the Court from the Branch Bank of Bombay at this station.—*Deccan Herald.*

HIGH COURT.—24TH APRIL.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

ADMIRALTY SUIT.

1-73—Dallas and Lynch—Bardot and another v The American ship Augusta—Jefferson and Payne.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

16-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bappoo Sagoo Naiquin v. Casee Naiquin—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.
745-72—Jefferson and Payne—Casi Bapoo Naiquin v. Bapoo Sajoo Naiquin—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

193-72—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Vundravun Vizlall v RaghoonathSoonderjee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.—Part heard.
301-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Purshotum Morarjee v Khimjee Purshotum and another—Janardhun.
755-71—Jefferson and Payne—Indursey Mohunsey v Shricrustna Narayen—K. Morojee.
388-72—Tyabjee—Hajee Ebrahim Noor v Shaik Chand Noor, &c, and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
393-72—Dallas and Lynch—Chimappa Ruwappa v Devindra Appa Andappa.
436-72—Jefferson and Payne—Shaik Mahomed Abdool v Navalchund Oodeychund—Munshi.
155-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Ruttonjee Pestonjee v Purshotum Munmohundas—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
161-72—Ghandibhoy—Kiyramboo v Moolla Mahomed bin and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
131-72—S. Garud—Ruveecurn Dhirajram v Sitaram Haridass and others—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.
278-72—In person—Walloo Gunajee and another v Khoja Bawa Peerally—No appearance.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

LONG CAUSES.

474-72—Dr. Dallas—Laldas Govurdhundas v Jugonnath Goorookusdas—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Part heard.
817-71—Jefferson and Payne—Tricumjee Premjee v Bai Ladcore, widow—Dallas and Lynch.
231-73—Shapurjee—Tricumdas Madhowjee v Virjee Jairam—Shamrao.
318-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Jesus Paulo Pereira v Culmet Mathew de Souza—Dr Dallas.
199-72—H. E. Hope—GancheeRussoollssub v Ooka Jewan and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
342-72—Shapurjee—Premjee Cupoorchund and another v Rustomjee Byramjee and another.
345-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Rahimoobhoy Hubibhoy v Peerbhoy Khimjee.
350-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Vella Virjee v Gungaram Narsoo.
365-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Oomer Jaffer and others v Safoorabai and another—Jefferson and Payne.
381-72—D. S. Garud—Toolsidas Dewjee and another v Vicram Wagjee.
594-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Hakoobai, widow, v Luckmidas Damjee and another.
786-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Jugjevun Gopall v. Bhowan Ramjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
780-71—K. Morojee—Atmaram Manick v Wittoba Pandoorang—Jefferson and Payne.
241-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Chandoo Ragoonathjee v. Bapoojee Narayensett and others—Ghandibhoy, Judge, Rimington, and Leathes.
404-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Sha Govurdhundas Cursondas and another v. Esmail Ebrahim.
953-70—Munshi—Chintoba Purshotumjee v Thucker Ruttonjee Lilljee—Tyabjee.
356-72—Dallas and Lynch—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan and another v Khutao Gungjee and another—Garud.
633-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Joze Francisco de Souza v Nuvolbai, widow—Tyabjee.
54-73—Manisty and Fletcher—Knaluodina Khalfanbhoy v Madhowrao Dinanath—Mody.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE FAZUL CURRIM, 488 tons, Captain W. Pead, will sail to-day for Zanzibar via Mauritius with a general cargo and thirty-five passengers.

THE S. S. M. S. ELPHINSTONE, 86 tons, Captain McNeill, sailed yesterday for the Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and thirty deck passengers.

THE S. S. SEA GULL, 997 tons, Captain S. Ridge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (April 12th) with a cargo of rice and gunnies. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. Nicol & Co.

THE S. S. TIBER, 1,412 tons, Captain F. Glover, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah and Muscat, in ballast, and eleven pilgrims. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE SHIP DUNCAIRN, 1,303 tons, Captain J Chambers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields (November 18th) calling at Weymouth, with a cargo of 1,767½ tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. DECCAN, 1,833 tons, Captain W. Soames, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c., with the China mail, and the following cargo:—From Hongkong—8 boxes gold, 1 box treasure, 1 box specie, 10 boxes gold leaves, 998 half chests tea, 346 packages silk, 40 cases glass bangles, 1,370 packages sugar, 1,242 packages sugar candy, 6 packages curiosities, 10 packages paper, 1 package tea, 1 box fowl's fat, 1 package musters, 1 box grass cloth, 2 packages clothing, 359 packages preserves, 1 package dry fruit, 103 packages marbles, 5 packages copper-brass, 1 package slippers, 238 packages cassia, 135 packages umbrellas, 22 bundles and 75 rolls matting, 13 cases false pearls, 63 cases glass beads, 2 cases Chinaware, 20 cases brass leaves, 1 case tin leaves, 2 cases turbans, 2 cases scales, 2 cases silk ware, 10 cases vermillion, 8 cases brass beads, 4 cases oiled umbrellas, 1 case peppermint flowers, 1 case silver ware, 1 case fans, 104 boxes copper cash, 6 cases picture glasses, and 44 packages silk piece goods. From Singapore—1,048 bags sugar, 7 pieces E. teeth, 3 packages gamboge, 7 packages tea, 22 cases silk, 124 packages benjamin, 1 cases long-pepper, 14 cases cigars, 44 packages rattans, 10 cases nutmegs, 43 packages alum, 200 packages sugar-candy, and 2 cases garrow wood. From Penang—288 slabs tin, 4 cases white paper, and 2 cases nutmegs. From Galle—1 box gold. From Madras—26 cases merchandise and 3 packages iron. From Calcutta—2 cases unknown. She brought the following passengers:—Mr. Soadon, Mr. T. Torback, Mr. Blackhall, and Mr. L. Marchand's servant, for Bombay; Mr. and Mrs. McVan, three children, and servant, Mr. Hutchins, Mr. Mitchenoba, Miss Wylie, Master Lawder, Dr. Hadlow, R N., Mrs. Hawke, three children and two servants, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur, Mr. H. A. Rai, Mr. and Mrs. VanderGucht, and Captain Cloughton, for Southampton; Mr. Schade and Mr. Morgan, for Suez.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		APRIL.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
9 36 m	4 8	Thursday 24	3 24 m	5 6
9 47 a	6 0		3 39 a	4 9
10 23 m	5 11	Friday 25	4 5 m	6 9
10 23 a	6 4		4 22 a	5 4
11 5 m	6 11	Saturday 26	4 43 m	7 8
11 1 a	6 4		5 5 a	5 5
11 46 m	7 7	Sunday 27	5 20 m	8 5
11 37 a	6 1		5 46 a	5 2
......		Monday......... 28	5 55 m	8 6
0 25 a	7 4		6 25 a	4 7
0 11 m	5 8	Tuesday......... 29	6 31 m	8 5
1 6 a	7 0		7 4 a	3 10
0 45 m	4 10	Wednesday ... 30	7 8 m	7 9
1 48 a	6 4		7 45 a	4 10

Moon.—New, 27th, 3h. 32m. A.M.

MR. AND MRS. BENNEE AT MAZAGON.

ON Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Bennee, assisted by four or five of our local amateurs, gave an entertainment at the P. and O. Theatre in Mazagon, the pieces selected being "Delicate Ground" and "Good for Nothing." From short notice having been given, there was but a scanty audience. The entertainment was however remarkable for the phenomenon of being entirely witnessed by the sterner sex, not a single lady being present! The play of "Delicate Ground" is too well known to call for many remarks as regards the plot. The costumes were excellent and the character of Citizen Sangfroid was admirably played by Mr. Bennee. Mrs. Bennee's health was, we are glad to say, much improved, and by her graceful acting as the frivolous wife, she appeared to give great satisfaction to the limited number present. Mr. Walter Raleigh was a somewhat defective representative of the character of Alphonse de Grandier, his costume being void of any disguise as the pedlar, unless indeed in France such gentry wear fine linen and large diamonds. "Good for Nothing" gave Mr. Sidney another apportunity of shewing what a capital low comedian he is, and Harry Collier found an able representative in Mr. David Owen. Mr. Raven as "Charlie" was, as usual, careful and painstaking, Mrs. Bennee as "Nan" was very amusing, and Mr. Milbanke acted to life the mild "Young Mr. Simpson." The audience by frequent applause evidenced their appreciation of the performance generally, and at the end of both pieces loud calls were made for the performers. Part of the Town Band was in attendance.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE ABDUL LUTIFF CUMMOO AND JAKARIA CUMMOO.

Mr. Marriott appeared for the insolvents, and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, for the Official Assignee.

Mr. Marriott applied that a commission of 5 per cent. charged by the Official Assignee for the sale of rice and sugar belonging to the insolvents be reduced to 2½ per cent. The insolvents had recently withdrawn their petition and schedule, and their property was re-vested in them. Before the petition was withdrawn, the Official Assignee had realised or collected assets amounting in value to upwards of a lac of rupees, on which he charged Rs. 5,359, the amount of his commission at 5 per cent. He sold rice and sugar belonging to the insolvents, the nett proceeds of which were Rs. 72,498. On this sum the commission of the brokers, Messrs. Cornforth and Co., was Rs. 4,540. Now the learned counsel's contention was that the Official Assignee was not entitled to charge a double commission of 5 per cent. for himself and 5 per cent. for the brokers whom he employed to sell the rice and sugar. There had been no real distribution of dividends. A dividend had been declared, but none of the creditors had called for payment. The Official Assignee, however, stated that some creditors had been paid. Mr. Marriott asked that the commission be reduced to 2½ per cent. according to rule 37, which was known as Sir Joseph Arnould's rule.

Mr. Lang argued that the Official Assignee had complied in every way with rule 37 to entitle him to his commission of 5 per cent.

The Commissioner mentioned he had already given his careful attention to this matter and to rule 37, and he thought that its provisions must be literally complied with; but that he would further consider the matter.

It was said that the custom of merchants was to charge a commission of 2½ per cent. in such cases. This was denied; and the Commissioner gave permission to both sides to file affidavits within a week. The matter was then allowed to stand over generally.

RE DHUNJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE RANA.

The insolvent's liabilities amounted to Rs. 2,17,288. He was opposed by Mr. Budroodin on behalf of a creditor at a previous hearing. Yesterday, when the case was called on, the opposing creditor said his counsel had gone to the Small Causes Court. The Commissioner waited about ten minutes; and the insolvent was then sworn and discharged.

Some time afterwards, Mr. Budroodin came into Court and complained that the case had been called out of its turn and the insolvent discharged in his absence. He was the more surprised at this because Mr. Perozsha Mehta, insolvent's counsel, asked him in the morning to allow the case being called out of its turn, when he (Mr. Budroodin) refused to do it. He was present in Court in the morning and made two applications in other cases; and believing that the insolvent's case could not come on in its turn until a late hour, he went out for ten minutes. On his return he was told that the case had been called out, and that, in his absence, the insolvent was discharged. The fact was that he (Mr. Budroodin) had several witnesses to examine on behalf of the opposing creditor. Before going out, Mr. Budroodin said he expressly enquired and learned that the case stood second on the list; and it was certainly irregular on Mr. Perozsha's part to have come into Court after the conversation he had with him (Mr. Budroodin), and have the case called out of its turn without mentioning that the opposing creditor's counsel had refused to comply with his request.

The Commissioner said he asked the case to be called on first, not knowing what had occurred between the learned counsel; and that now the only thing for Mr. Budroodin to do was to ask the Appeal Court to reverse his Lordship's order granting the discharge. The insolvent had been discharged and had gone away; and his Lordship could not do anything now.

Mr. Budroodin urged that the case was taken out of its turn, which ought not to have been. He submitted the Court had no power to do so; and that he would speak to Mr. Perozsha and get his consent to the matter being re-opened.

The Commissioner said if insolvent's counsel consented, he would hear the matter; otherwise Mr. Budroodin must go to the Appeal Court.

THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

ON Tuesday, a quarterly meeting of the Bench of Justices was held in the Durbar Room—Mr. Connon, Chairman.

The following items on the business paper were recorded:—

Letter from the Clerk of the Peace, stating that the Controller of Municipal Accounts had furnished him with the accounts of the past quarter.

Government Resolution No. 930, stating that His Excellency the Governor in Council will be obliged by the result of the reference regarding the question of the further prosecution of the Toolsee project being reported to him when the Municipal Commissioner is able to do so.

Government Resolution No. 147 C. W. 531, sanctioning the construction of a road from the foot of the southern approach to the proposed overbridge near the Cooperage to join the Colaba main road.

THE PAYMENT OF STATUTE-BARRED CLAIMS.

The Commissioner brought before the Bench the petition of Chintamon Damodhur and Purshotum Damodhur, complaining that the Municipal Commissioner had refused the full payment of the amount of the accumulated rent, amounting to Rs. 1,136, due to them on account of their chawl situated at Pydhonee, which was for several years in the occupation of the Engineer of the Municipality. This money, the Commissioner said, had been due by the Municipality for seven years, and was now twice statute-barred. It might have been paid long ere this, but was not in consequence of litigation among the parties to whom the property belonged, and who could not agree as to who should receive the rent. The Commissioner read the petition, which was intended to show that the petitioners had not slept over their claims during the last seven years.

Mr. N. Spencer thought the money ought to be paid. The law of limitation seemed to be intended to protect people from unjust claims and not from just claims, and as the petitioners were poor, and it was admitted that the Municipality were due the amount in respect of rent referred to, he begged to move—

"That the amount which the Municipal Commissioner admits to have been originally justly due in respect of rent be paid."

The motion was seconded by the Hon. Narayen Wassudeo.

Mr. Cleveland was doubtful whether the Municipality had power to pay claims that were statute-barred, and at all events, he objected to the paying away of statute-barred claims since the Municipality itself had no power to recover money of this description. He begged to move—

"That the amount which the Municipal Commissioner asserts to have been justly due be paid if the Commissioner recommend that it be paid, otherwise that it be not paid."

Mr. Fellows seconded the amendment, which was lost, while Mr. Spencer's motion was carried.

THE OPEN GUTTERS AT KHETWADY.

The Commissioner laid before the Bench the petition of the inhabitants of Khetwady, complaining against the uncovered state of the gutters in their locality; and the Municipal Commissioner's report thereon. The petitioners complained of the offensive state of the open gutters at Khetwady, but he (Mr. Pedder) was of opinion that if the prayer of the petitioners were agreed to, and the objectionable gutters covered in, matters would be made ten times worse than they are. (Hear, hear.) At present they could be cleaned and swept out daily, but if they were covered in, they could not be treated in this way. He thought that the Bench could only tell the Khetwadyites that they hoped these gutters would be dealt with effectually some day by the introduction of a general drainage scheme for Bombay. He begged to move—

"That the petitioners be referred to the letters of the Clerk of the Justices of the Peace, dated 1st April 1873."

Dr. Blaney, in seconding the motion, took occasion to regret that the people in Khetwady had built their houses on such low ground that the sewage could not be carried off.

Dr. Hewlett related some of his experiences in Khetwady, and again brought up the question of the drainage of Coomberwady, which he said he had already told the Bench about in 1865. He thought that the Commissioner's answer was the only one which could, in the meantime, be given to the petitioners.

The motion was agreed to.

THE SALE OF THE OLD MUTTON SLAUGHTER HOUSE IN MAHIM.

The Commissioner laid before the Bench a letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, No. 1616, stating that he will apply for the sanction of the worshipful Bench to the sale of the old mutton slaughter-house at Mahim. The property had been valued by a committee on the real property of the Municipality at Rs. 100, but it had been put up to auction the other day, and the highest bid was Rs. 90, which really appeared to be its full value. He begged to move—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be authorized to sell the old Mutton Slaughter House at Mahim for Rs. 90."

The motion was seconded by the Hon. Narayen Wassudeo and agreed to.

RECORDED ITEMS.

The Commissioner brought the following items before the Bench, which agreed to record them:—

Memorandum of the Municipal Commissioner No. 1398, forwarding copy of an application from Dr. J. Macalister for the post of Health Officer.

Application from Mr. Rienzi Walton, Acting Executive Engineer, for the appointment of Executive Engineer to the Municipality. Application from Mr. A. R. Binnie for the same.

Memorandum of the Municipal Commissioner No. 1748, forwarding a list of ground sold by the Municipality during the first quarter of the year 1873.

THE HINDOO BURYING GROUND AT WORLEE.

The Commissioner said he had believed that there was room in the Worlee burying ground to go on with for some time longer, but on examining the place, he found it swamped, so that it was impossible to use the burying ground any longer. He had given orders that about three-fourths of the ground should be filled in with earth to a depth of four or five feet, which would enable people to go on burying till the end of the year. He now wanted Rs. 3,500 to do the work which was one of absolute necessity. He moved—

"That the Bench sanction the necessary outlay for the Hindu burial ground at Worlee; amount not to exceed Rs. 3,500."

The Hon. Mr. Narayen seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

THE CARNAC BUNDER NUISANCE.

The Municipal Commissioner then proceeded to report the special arrangements it has been necessary to make for the removal of night-soil, owing to the stoppage of the discharge pipe at Carnac Bunder Depot, and asked for sanction to the outlay incurred on such special arrangements, which necessitate the carrying of night-soil to Camateepoora, and the construction of a drain and tank thereat. He read the following letter which he received from Messrs. Dallas and Lynch:—

W. PEDDER, Esq., Municipal Commisioners.

SIR,—We are informed by the residents in Camateepoora that you have lately placed a depot for the deposit of night-soil in that thickly populated locality, and we are also instructed that such depot is a great nuisance to the residents of the district, and is likely to be a source of disease. We have therefore to call upon you to make arrangements to remove this depot forthwith, otherwise our instructions are to apply to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for an injunction.—We have, &c.,

DALLAS & LYNCH,
Attorneys at Law.

It was an extraordinary thing, he thought, that people could not write to him on such subjects excepting through a lawyer, since he had no objections to give them information. In the present case, he would willingly have given the same information to the residents in Gamateepoora that he gave Messrs. Dallas and Lynch in the following reply to their letter:—

MESSRS DALLAS AND LYNCH.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of 19th inst. regarding the Camateepoora night soil depot, I have first to point out that your clients have misinformed you. I have not lately placed a depot for the deposit of night soil in Camateepoora. The night soil depot there existed long before the passing of Act II. of 1865, and has been in use ever since the passing of that Act.

What, I presume, your clients really complain of is that a greater quantity of night soil is now being brought to Camateepoora and is there being passed into the main drain.

This arrangement is a merely temporary one, and has been rendered necessary by the failure of the night soil pipe at Carnac Bunder. That pipe is now being repaired and partially relaid, and in about ten days the old arrangement for the discharge of the night soil into the harbour will be reverted to.

I may also inform you that the reason why the Camateepoora depot was selected for the temporary disposal of the night soil of the city under the circumstances mentioned in the last para, is simply that it is the depot nearest the point where the main drain leaves the city, and that the admission of night soil to the drain there is consequently less dangerous and necessitates the waste of a smaller quantity of Vehar water than would be the case elsewhere.

I have now to point out that under section 240 of Act II. of 1865, your letter should have contained the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiffs, and to request that you will now favour me with the names and places of abode of your clients residents of Camateepoora.—Yours, &c.,

W. G. PEDDER,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, April 21, 1873.

This letter, he thought, pretty clearly explained the state of affairs. The night-soil at Carnac Bunder had been a great source of inconvenience for a considerable time past. The soil was carried along by a 15-inch pipe, which before reaching the harbour, had to pass under the Carnac overbridge abutments, and this fact had given rise to much of the trouble that had arisen. At this place the pipe got choked a fortnight ago, and the municipal officers tried to clear it by forcing water along, but their efforts failed. The municipal authorities did not know what to do with the 150 tons of night-soil which used to pass daily through the pipe. On the first day of the block, the night-soil was thrown into the harbour, but the nuisance in consequence was so great, and the outcry of the people in the neighbourhood so decided, that the experiment could not be repeated, and the only alternative left was to use the Camateepoora depot. From this depot to the main drain there was only a 3-inch pipe which carried off privy washings and so forth from the depot, and as this was not large enough to receive 150 tons of night-soil additional, an earthen trench had to be opened from the depot to the drain. As to the Carnac Bunder stoppage, the repairs were commenced by ripping up the pipe, which was about 6 feet under ground, from the end of the bridge to the railway, and it was found to be completely crammed with a hard kind of concrete composed of sand, bones, &c., of a very offensive nature. When the railway was reached, proceedings were brought to a dead stop, and in their difficulty the Municipal authorities asked Mr. Ormiston and Colonel Kennedy if they would object to the night-soil being led into the main drain through the Elphinstone property and thence discharged into the harbour. Mr. Ormiston objected for a very good reason. That drain is tide bound, and unless the Municipality could engage to discharge the night soil during the retiring tide, the coming tide would wash the whole of the sewage back into the drain again. The Municipal officers then made one more effort, failing which, they determined to lay a new pipe. After a great deal of work they contrived to clear the pipe under the bridge by driving gas pipes through it and using water; and they were now going to relay the pipe on the other side of the railway, and below that point it was believed the pipe could be cleared by driving water through it from a fire-engine. He therefore trusted that the arrangement at Camateepoora would only last about six days longer, and then recourse would be had to the old system of discharging night soil from the Carnac Bunder. Arrangements had been made with Mr. Walton for altering the width of the gratings. He asked the Bench to remember that the Camateepoora depot was only being used with the sanction of Government, which had acted very reasonably by granting the Municipality an extra six months to make up their minds about a drainage scheme which would do away entirely with the Carnac Bunder nuisance. He had given his attention to a comprehensive drainage scheme, and he trusted that another unfortunate set of circumstances would not arise to necessitate the use of the Camateepoora depot before some scheme for the better removal of night soil was matured. It had been stated publicly that the Camateepoora depot arrangement was a device of his to get rid of the Carnac Bunder depot without informing the Bench. But all he had got to say to that was that if any gentlemen who had distinguished themselves by writing to this effect had just been at the trouble to call at his office, he would have been happy to give them the fullest information, and he really thought that in the present embarrassed state of municipal affairs, those gentlemen who had criticised him rather severely should have done this without jumping to a wrong conclusion. All the information which he thought it would be right to give he would always give freely, and he thought he might say there was nothing in his past character or conduct to make anybody believe that he would like to let the Bench in for any particular line of conduct without his first explaining his views to the Justices. (Hear, hear.) He thought the expenses incurred by the Carnac Bunder stoppage would amount to about Rs. 3,500, and he begged to ask sanction to expend that amount.

Dr. Blaney—With reference to the alternative resorted to in this emergency, I cannot at all give my sanction to anything of the kind, because I think it is most dangerous, and wrong in every way. Since the day when this new arrangement was put in force, I have made it my business to go to this Camateepoora depot every day to watch its operations. I have been along the drains and the ventilating shafts to Worlee, and I say that anything more vile, more insanitary, more inhuman, I have never seen during all my life. Those ventilating shafts which run along the low level sewer are simply ventilators of that sewer, and so far as the atmosphere of the city is concerned, they are the vilest things imaginable. That I am here to-day after being to leeward of one of those ventilators I can only attribute to my hospital training. I simply fell down upon the spot, although it takes a very concentrated stench to make me do that. That the people of Camateepoora have not fled from the neighbourhood of the depot is one of the most astonishing things I know. As to some remarks which Mr. Pedder made when he complained that Justices did not go to him for information, I might reply that he did not come to me or to other Justices for information before taking the means he did to dispose of this 150 tons of night-soil a-day, which simply means 130 of our iron carts and 1,600 baskets. I may say that for the quantity of sewage the water supply is totally insufficient, and it is night-soil barely diluted that is now running along the open channel at Camateepoora. I trust that such an occurrence will never occur in Bombay again.

The Commissioner—Dr. Blaney has suggested that should have asked his advice. I wish to ask his advice now upon one point. Supposing the pipe at Carnac Bunder gets stopped up again next week—and it is quite possible that it may—what am I to do? (Laughter.)

Dr. Blaney—I should give my opinion upon the point simply as any Justice might.

Mr. Wood (to the Commissioner)—I would say you should do this—let us know what you are about.

The Chairman brought the fact to the notice of the Bench that the present discussion was quite irregular, since there was no definite motion before the Bench.

The subject then dropped.

The following motions were put to the Bench and agreed to:—

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner and seconded by the Hon. Narayan Wassudeo—"That the Bench sanction the work of dry-stone pitching Vehar dams, Nos. 2 and 3, at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,753."—Carried.

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner and seconded by Mr. Rughoonath Narayen Khote—"That the Bench sanction the expenditure of Rs. 340-2-9 for new clothing for the putteewallas under the Commissioner of Customs."—Carried.

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner and seconded by the Hon. Narayen Wassudeo—"That the Bench sanction the payments made in 1873, on account of liabilities of 1872, now laid before them."—Carried.

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner and seconded by the Hon. Narayen Wassudeo—"That the Bench sanction the payment of the sum of Rs. 1,692 further, on account of law charges, in suit of Vurjeevundass Madhowdass and Justices."—Carried.

Regarding the last item, Mr. Pedder mentioned that the original estimate of costs amounted to Rs. 18,000, but as law was rather an expensive amusement the law expenses were actually Rs. 19,692.

COLONEL LAUGHTON'S SURVEY MAP.

Colonel Laughton's map of Bombay was then spread on the table, and great admiration was expressed at its beauty, correctness, and fullness. The Bench unanimously passed a vote of thanks to Colonel Laughton, for the benefits which the public must derive from his recent survey.

The quarterly meeting then terminated.

THE BUDGET MEETING.

The Bench wished to adjourn to meet Sir Bartle Frere, and Mr. Wood proposed the adjournment of the Budget meeting to the 1st July.

Mr. Pedder said that the Municipality could go on just as usual under the provisional sanction, because the Justices had already passed a resolution that all fixed expenditure was already sanctioned, although no new works were to be undertaken by the Commissioner unless he first obtained the sanction of the Bench.

The Justices agreed to adjourn to the 1st July.

Mr. Pedder mentioned that his annual report had been delayed by the printers, but he thought he might venture the opinion to the Justices that when it was laid before them they would find it highly satisfactory. (Applause.)

The Bench then adjourned.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

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SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE TOWERS OF SILENCE RIOT CASE.

AT the Girgaum Police Court on Tuesday afternoon, the enquiry into this case was resumed before Mr. Cooper. Two of the defendants, who were absent at the previous hearing, were in attendance; but the prosecution chose to proceed at present against the other seventy-three. Mr. Ferguson, instructed by the acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Arthur Peile, appeared to watch the case on behalf of Coorjee Pragjee, who claimed the ownership of the disputed ground. Mr. Starling and Mr. Leith, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, and Dr. Dallas, Mr. Chalk, and Mr. Jefferson appeared for the defendants, who were all represented. The interest taken in the case by Parsees continued unabated, and there was as large a crowd collected in the Court compound as on the previous occasions.

Mr. Joseph McDermot examined by Mr. Ferguson—I am a constable in the Bombay police force and remember the morning of the 4th instant. On that morning I accompanied Superintendent Brown to the ground near the Towers of Silence. That morning some men had been stopped from going up the hill. I remained there with ten or twelve sepoys. Mr. Brown left about 10 A.M. Mr. Duffy, who lived in a tent on the ground, was there. I went and sat down with Mr. Duffy in the tent. A native workman came and gave me certain information, in consequence of which I went to a door in the compound wall of the Towers of Silence. Persons were breaking down the door from inside, with stones. It was not a door, it was barricaded by some bamboo, and they were pulling down the bamboo barricade.

The Magistrate—Barricade is not a proper word. It was a bamboo screen. I saw one similar to it when I went there.

Witness continued—Yes it was a bamboo screen. I spoke to the men; and they said "Kooch toomara kamka nahi hei," meaning "that is no business of yours." I asked what they were going to do, and was told, "We don't wish to interfere with the police, but we are going to knock down the tent, the chawl, and the other buildings." I ordered sepoys to be sent for. About twenty or thirty workmen, I think, were at work. I saw no one else present at this time (10 or a quarter past 10 A.M.) but the workmen. There were a double-poled tent, a chawl, and some huts on the ground. The chawl and the huts seemed to be complete. After I gave the order for more sepoys, about 200 or 300 Parsees rushed from the direction of the main-gate towards the huts. They proceeded quietly until they came on the ground, and they then gave a yell. Most of them had bludgeons, pickaxes and powras in their hands. They pulled down the chawl and the huts. The numbers were too overwhelming for the police to interfere. I went to speak to them and they said, "toom bichmei mut ao," meaning, I think, "don't come amongst us." I went aside and stood helpless. I sent for Mr. Brown and sepoys. I identify Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 16, 30, 32, 36, and 56 as having been among those who were demolishing the huts. Many of the men escaped into the compound of the Towers of Silence and by other ways. Mr. Brown came and gave directions to the sepoys to stop the ingress of the men into the compound. I was sent to fetch the Commissioner of Police. As I was returning from his bungalow, the Commissioner passed me and got to the ground before I did. When I returned I saw the police arresting the men who were on the ground. The door of the compound of the Towers of Silence was afterwards opened, and the Commissioner, Mr. Brown, I, and others went in. There was a crowd in the compound, and I pointed out to the Commissioner the men whom I identified. They were Nos. 1, 3, 6, and 7. (Corrects himself—not No. 1.) The Commissioner asked the men in the building to come out, but they positively refused. I saw a policeman attempt to go up the steps leading to the building, and they said to him, "If you come up, we will kill you." The Commissioner, after waiting some time, sent for the Deputy Commissioner and reinforcements. When they came, the latch of the door was raised, and Mr. Brown, I, and others went in. The Deputy Commissioner stood on one side. I know Parsees wear a white dress when they attend a funeral. They were in white dresses, but I don't know exactly what dresses they have on when they attend a funeral. They had no long white robes touching the ground, or cumberbunds tied round the waist. There were no signs of a funeral having been there that morning: no iron stretcher such as they use for carrying the dead. When the men were marched out of the building, those who were recognised were arrested by the police, while those who were not recognised were allowed to go free. There were, to my knowledge, only two who were not recognised.

Cross-examined by Mr. Starling—About an hour after I arrived on the ground, I saw the first prisoner. He was not alone; he was amongst the mob of 200 or 300. I did not see him till the mob had arrived on the ground. He is not that man who was sitting on the wall of the compound of the Towers of Silence; that was a man who spoke English. That man and the first prisoner told me they did not wish to interfere with the police. The first prisoner did not say in my hearing that he did not wish to interfere with Coorjee's men. When I went to interfere, the first prisoner was in the midst of the people, when he spoke to me, "toom bichmei mut ao." There were then one or two policemen there. I was in the midst of the mob when Mr. Brown came. No violence was offered to me. Mr. Duffy was on the ground, picking up the fragments of his tents and his clothes. I don't know the difference between workmen and Purdasees. Very likely they might all have been Purdasees for aught I know. The workmen had hammers for breaking stones, and others had other instruments in their hands. Directly the Parsees came, the workmen cleared away. After the work of demolition was completed, I saw a man with his lip cut; he was said to have fallen down. The men broke the tent into pieces, they made a hole in the canvas and tore it up into pieces. I don't know what became of the poles. When I came back from the Commissioner's bungalow I saw the tent had disappeared. The bamboo barricade had been placed on the outside of the wall to prevent people from going in and out. The men who came round from the principal gate must have come in single file. I don't know who put up the barricade. I don't know whether Coorjee Pragjee's men had put it up. I reported to Mr. Brown the fact of the barricade being there. He did not tell me to make any enquiry. I don't know when it was put up. I saw sticks of various descriptions.

Mr. Ferguson (to the clerk who was taking down the evidence)—How have you taken down the last answer?

The clerk (reads)—"I saw sticks of various descriptions: several bludgeons, some large bamboos, and some solid bamboos."

Mr. Starling (to the clerk)—The witness did not say bludgeons!

The clerk—He said "several bludgeons."

Witness continued—I saw the sticks only in the crowd on the ground. Most of them had sticks in their hands. While I was returning from the Commissioner's bungalow, I met Mr. Brown on the way. I saw a fire when I returned. It was a large blaze, and I saw sticks on the fire. I do not know the ground where the Municipality burn the rubbish. When I came back from the Commissioner's, part of the large chawl was left standing. I think the removal of the buildings occupied about ten minutes in all; that is, from the time the removal began until the arrests were made. I arrested some of those who were on the ground. I had no difficulty in arresting them; they made no resistance. The prisoners 1, 3, 6, and 7 were taken to the Commissioner in the compound of the Towers of Silence, because they seemed to take a leading part in the riot. I know nothing personally about the Seedees and Pardasees who were arrested on the morning of the 4th April. I would be able to recognise men of the same class. I saw four Seedees on the ground. I don't know they belonged to Coorjee Pragjee. I saw them in my compound, where they were brought by sepoys as having been arrested on the hill.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jefferson—I had not been previously on the ground on the morning of the disturbance. The second prisoner came with the mob. They marched and then made a rush on the ground. I did not see him knock down or pull down anything. I only saw him marching and rushing on with the mob. I did not see him speak to the Commissioner. I saw him placed in arrest in the hut. He went in quite quietly. I made no enquiry as to who was the owner of the land. I had no curiosity to do so. Mr. Brown said he had been to the ground in consequence of a threatened disturbance. He did not tell me he had seen the ground measured and pegs struck. He might have told me, but I don't remember. I did not understand that this chawl and the huts had been built in one night. Mr. Brown did not tell me. I have not been to the ground since the day of the riot, and I don't know that there is a large chawl built there since. This exhibit is what I call a bludgeon; it is used for pounding chunam. I saw no one assaulted or struck. I don't know either Coorjee Pragjee or Jacob Jumal. I don't know if they were on the ground that morning.

Cross-examined by Dr. Dallas—I have seen a Parsee funeral. I did not see any on the morning of the 4th April. I was there from 9 o'clock. I don't know they take out their long robes when they get into the compound of the Towers of Silence. By saying that Nos 1, 3, 6, and 7 took a leading part, I meant to say that they gave orders to demolish the buildings, and when that was nearly done, they ordered the men back. They used the words "luggao" and "tore-dallo." I had never seen the men before. I recognise No. 4 by his appearance. I never saw him before that morning. Before arresting the men, I did not ask them for their names or addresses. I don't know if any other men did so. I saw handcuffs on the ground that day. I and Mr. Brown took handcuffs with us in a buggy in consequence of a threatened disturbance. I heard a direction given to Mr. Brown by the Commissioner to be on the ground. Mr. Brown told me there was expected to be a riot that morning. We took eight pairs of handcuffs, six small and two large ones.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chalk—I did not know that the 4th April was a Parsee holiday: I have heard it since. I was walking about the piece of ground adjoining the Towers of Silence. I did not notice any paths, or any land under cultivation. I did not take particular notice. The materials of which the buildings were composed were not like the sticks in Court. I did not see any persons throwing sticks over the compound wall. I did not search for any sticks inside the compound wall. I heard that a sepoy collected several sticks inside the compound wall. When the people ran away, some of them threw down their sticks. The principal gate of the compound was shut when I reached it. Sepoys were placed at each door before the small door was forced open. The principal gate was opened by order of the Commissioner to allow two respectable Parsees to get out. No. 5 was among the mob with a large stick in his hand. I recognise prisoner No. 32. He had no stick, and I did not observe him do anything particular. I saw No. 36 breaking down the bamboo barricade—that is all that he did. I saw No. 16 with a pickaxe in his hand and breaking portions of chairs that remained unbroken. That is all I saw him do. I saw No. 56 with a stick in his hand among the rioters. There were a great many Parsees who had no weapons in their hands, but who were simply giving orders. I saw no persons on the ground at the time of the riot who were mere spectators.

Mr. Chalk—Do you mean to say they were all there—200 or 300 people—to pull down a miserable hut and a double-poled tent?

Witness—They were all there doing something, some giving orders and others destroying. I did not hear the Commissioner ask the men in the building in the compound why they were there. I did not hear them say they were there for the purposes of prayer.

Re-examined by Mr. Ferguson—When the rabble came up, I told the sepoys to recognize as many as they could. The main gate was locked when I got there. It was opened to let two respectable Parsees in. They were sent to persuade the people to come out of the building. They were not prevailed upon to come out. I consider every stick in Court to be a dangerous weapon of offence. By bludgeon I mean a very large thick stick. I noticed some masonry work was going on in the compound of the Towers of Silence. I noticed prisoner No. 32 on the ground. The workmen belonging to Coorjee Pragjee ran away on seeing the mob: there was no resistance offered. To the best of my belief all the 200 or 300 persons who were on the ground were assisting in the work either by word or action. I don't know what kind of people Purdasees are. I have been only two months in the police force. I did not see any Seedees on the ground close to the tent.

The witness's evidence closed here, and the case was adjourned until 2-15 P.M. on Friday next.

BOMBAY RACES, 1874.

PROSPECTUS.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, 3RD MARCH.

"THE DEALERS' PLATE."—Rs. 1,000 given by the following stables:—

Byculla Commission Stables..................	Rs. 250
Abdool Raymon's do.	„ 250
Jamasjee Cowasjee's Sons' Stables..........	„ 250
Nowrojee Bazonjee Fakeerjee, Esq.	„ 250

Entrance 20 G.M. H.F. If declared by the 1st January 1874, 5 G.M. For all Arabs landed after the 1st September 1872, and purchased directly from the stables of the givers. To close and name on the 1st June 1873. Weight for age. Winners before the meeting—once, 3 lbs.; twice, 5 lbs.; three times or oftener, 7 lbs. extra. Horses landed after the 1st September 1873 can enter on the 15th December 1873, and will be allowed 10 lbs. Entrance 20 G.M. H.F. 2 miles.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—Rs. 1,000. For all Arab and country-breds. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Maidens that have never won, 12 lbs. Winners before the meeting—once, 3 lbs.; twice, 5 lbs.; oftener, 7 lbs. extra.

Entrance 1st June 1873 .... 5 G. M.
„ 1st October 1873.................. 10 „
„ 1st February 1874 .... 20 „

when the race will close. A sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for each horse declared to start. Three horses from different stables to start, or the cup will be withheld. 2 miles.

THE DRAWING-ROOM STAKES.—Rs. 600 from the fund. For all maiden Arabs *bona fide* and unconditionally the property of officers in the Army or Navy, members of the Covenanted or Uncovenanted Services, or of the following Clubs:—the Byculla Club, the Bombay Club, the Bengal Club, and the Madras Club. Weight for age and inches. Winners before the meeting—once, 3 lbs.; twice, 5 lbs.; oftener, 7 lbs. extra. G. R. Professionals allowed to ride, carrying 5 lbs. extra.

Entrance 1st June 1873 .... 3 G. M.
„ 1st October 1873.................. 5 „
„ 1st February 1874 .... 10 „

when the race will close. A sweepstakes of 2 G. M. for each horse declared to start. 1½ mile.

"THE FORBES' STAKES."—Rs. 1,000 from the fund. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Maidens that have never won, 12 lbs. Winners before the meeting—once, 3 lbs.; twice, 5 lbs.; oftener, 7 lbs. extra.

Entrance 1st June 1873 .... 5 G. M.
„ 1st October 1873.................. 10 „
„ 1st February 1874 .... 20 „

when the race will close. A sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for each horse declared to start. 2 miles.

"THE MAIDEN GALLOWAY PLATE."—Rs. 500 from the fund. For all maiden galloways. Weight for age and inches. Winners before the meeting—once, 3 lbs.; twice, 5 lbs.; oftener, 7 lbs. extra.

Entrance 1st June 1873 .... 5 G. M.
„ 1st October 1873.................. 10 „
„ 1st February 1874 .... 20 „

when the race will close. 1½ mile.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, 5TH MARCH.

"THE DERBY."—Rs. 500 from the fund. For all maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winners before the day of the race—once, 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. extra.

Entrance 1st June 1873.................. 5 G. M.
„ 1st October 1873 .... 10 „
„ 1st February 1874.................. 20 „

when the race will close. A sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for each horse declared to start. 1½ mile.

"THE COWASJEE JEHANGEER PURSE"—Of Rs. 225, with an equal sum added from the fund. For all maidens. Weight for age and class. Winners before the day of the race—once, 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. extra.

Entrance 1st June 1873 .... 5 G. M.
„ 1st October 1873 .... 10 „
„ 1st February 1874.................. 20 „

when the race will close. A sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for each horse declared to start. R. C.

"THE GALLOWAY PLATE."—Rs. 300 from the fund. For all galloways. Weight for inches. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winners before the day of the race—once, 5 lbs.; twice or oftener, 7 lbs. extra.

Entrance 1st June 1873 .... 5 G. M.
„ 1st October 1873 .... 10 „
„ 1st February 1874 .... 20 „

when the race will close. 1½ mile.

"THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES."—Rs. 600 from the fund. For all maidens *bona fide* and unconditionally the property of officers in the Army or Navy, members of the Covenanted or Uncovenanted Services, or of the following Clubs:—the Byculla Club, the Bombay Club, the Bengal Club, and the Madras Club. Weight for age and class raised 1 stone. Winners before the day of the race—once, 5 lb.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. extra. G. R. Professionals allowed to ride, carrying 5 lbs. extra.

Entrance 1st June 1873 .... 3 G. M.
„ 1st October 1873.................. 5 „
„ 1st February 1874 .... 10 „

when the race will close. A sweepstakes of 2 G. M. for each horse declared to start. 1½ mile.

"THE HACK STAKES."—Rs. 200 from the fund, with a sweepstakes of 2 G. M. For all hacks. Weight for age and class raised 1 stone. Winners of any race where the added money has been Rs. 200 or upwards—once, 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. extra. G. R. Professionals allowed to ride, carrying 5 lbs. extra. Winner to be sold for Rs. 600; anything offered above that to go to the fund. To close and name the day before the race. ¾ mile.

THIRD DAY—SATURDAY, 7TH MARCH.

HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN'S PURSE.—Rs. 1,000. For all maiden Arabs.

Weights.

	st.	lbs.
3 years	7	4
4 „	7	12
5 „	8	5
6 „	8	12
7 „	9	0

Winner of the "Dealers' Plate" or "Derby," 5 lbs. extra; winner of both, 7 lbs. Entrance 20 G. M. H. F. To close and name on the 1st June 1873. Three horses from different stables to start, or the purse will be withheld. 2 miles.

"THE ELEPHANTA STAKES."—Rs. 400 from the fund. For all Arabs and country-breds *bona fide* and unconditionally the property of officers in the Army or Navy, members of the Covenanted or Uncovenanted Services, or of the following Clubs:—the Byculla Club, the Bombay Club, the Bengal Club, and the Madras Club. Weight for age and class raised 1 stone. Winners before the day of the

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race—once, 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. extra. G. R. Professionals allowed to ride, carrying 5 lbs. extra.

Entrance 1st June 1873 .... 3 G. M.
" 1st October 1873 .... 5 "
" 1st February 1874 .... 10 "

when the race will close. A sweepstakes of 2 G. M. for each horse declared to start. 1½ mile.

"THE WHIM."—Rs. 300 from the fund, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 100. For all Arabs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. To close and name the day before the race. R. C. and a distance.

"THE MALET STAKES."—Rs. 400 from the fund. A handicap open to all horses, except Arabs, that have started during the meeting. 5 G. M. entrance, 2 G. M. for not standing the handicap. Entrances to be sent in by 7 A.M. the day before the race, weights to be announced before noon, and acceptances to be sent in with the other nominations of the day. 1¼ mile.

"THE ARAB HACKS."—Rs. 200 from the fund, with a sweepstakes of 2 G. M. Weight for age and inches raised 7 lbs. Winners of any race where the added money has been Rs. 200 or upwards—once, 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. extra. G. R. Professionals allowed to ride, carrying 5 lbs. extra. Winner to be sold for Rs. 600; anything offered above that to go to the fund. To close and name the day before the race. ½ mile.

FOURTH DAY—TUESDAY, 10TH MARCH.

"HIS HIGHNESS ALI SHAH'S CUP."—For all maiden Arabs.

Weights.

	st.	lbs.
3 years	7	4
4 "	7	12
5 "	8	5
6 "	8	12
7 "	9	0

Winner of the "Dealers' Plate," "Derby," or "H. H. Aga Khan's Purse," 5 lbs. extra; winner of two, 8 lbs.; winner of all the three, 10 lbs. Entrance 30 G. M. H. F. To close and name on the 1st June 1873. Three horses from different stables to start, or the cup will be withheld. 1¼ mile.

"THE MANSFIELD STAKES."—Rs. 400 from the fund. For all horses *bona fide* and unconditionally the property of officers in the Army or Navy, members of the Covenanted or Uncovenanted Services, or of the following Clubs:—the Byculla Club, the Bombay Club, the Bengal Club, and the Madras Club. Weight for age and class raised 7 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs.; maidens that have never won, 10 lbs. G. R. Professionals allowed to ride, carrying 5 lbs. extra.

Entrance 1st June 1873 .... 3 G. M.
" 1st October 1873 .... 5 "
" 1st February 1874 .... 10 "

when the race will close. A sweepstakes of 2 G. M. for each horse declared to start. 2 miles.

"THE STEWARDS' PURSE."—Rs. 400 from the fund. A handicap open to all horses that have started during the meeting. Entrance 5 G. M., 2 G. M. for not standing the handicap. Entrances to be sent in by 7 A. M. the day before the race, weights to be announced before noon, and acceptances to be sent in with the other nominations of the day. 1¾ mile.

"THE ARAB HANDICAP."—Rs. 400 from the fund. For all Arabs that have started during the meeting. Entrance 5 G. M., 2 G. M. for not standing the handicap. Entrances to be sent in by 7 A. M. the day before the race, weights to be announced before noon, and acceptances to be sent in with the other nominations of the day. 1½ mile.

"THE AUCTION STAKES."—Rs. 300 from the fund. For all horses. Entrance 5 G. M. To close and name the day before the race.

If to be sold for Rs.		st.	lbs.
600	to carry	8	0
800	"	8	7
1,000	"	9	0
1,200	"	9	7
1,400	"	10	0

No penalties or allowances.

and so on, the winner to be sold by auction after the race. Any surplus above the selling price to go to the fund. R. C. and a distance.

FIFTH DAY—THURSDAY, 12TH MARCH.

"THE BEATEN PLATE."—Rs. 300 from the fund. A handicap open to the beaten horses of the meeting, except Arabs. Entrance 5 G. M., 2 G. M. for not standing the handicap. Nominations to be sent in by 7 A. M. the day before the race, the handicap to be declared by noon, and acceptances to be sent in with the other nominations of the day. 1½ mile.

"THE ARAB BEATEN PLATE."—Rs. 300 from the fund. A handicap open to the beaten Arabs of the meeting. Entrance 5 G. M., 2 G. M. for not standing the handicap. Nominations to be sent in by 7 A.M. the day before the race, the handicap to be declared by noon, and acceptances to be sent in with the other nominations of the day. 1½ mile.

"THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE."—For maiden Arabs landed after the 1st September 1873. Only horses actually imported by, and being the property of, the dealers who subscribe, and purchased from the stables that subscribe, will be allowed to enter. Arab dealers' subscription to the plate on the 1st April 1873, Rs. 100; on the 15th November 1873, Rs. 200.

Entrance 15th December 1873 .... Rs. 50
" 15th January 1874 .... " 100

when the race will close. A sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. The second horse to save his stakes.

Weights.

	14 hands. st.	lbs.
4 years old	8	4
5 years old	8	9
6 years and upwards	8	13

1 lb. extra for every ¼ of an inch up to 14-2. Over 14-2 to carry the same weight as 14-2.

All horses under 14 hands allowed 1 lb. for every ¼ of an inch. Horses to be brought to the Stewards' Stand for identification at 7 A.M. on the morning after entrance. No certificates from other stations as to age will be accepted for this race. 1¼ mile.

"THE WINNER'S HANDICAP"—Of Rs. 500 from the fund. For all horses except Arabs. Forced for winners at 5 G. M. for each race won; optional to losers at an entrance of 5 G. M., 2 G. M. for not standing the handicap. Nominations of losers to be sent in by 7 A.M. the day before the race, the handicap to be announced by noon, and declarations as to starting by 5 P.M. 2 miles.

"THE ARAB WINNERS' HANDICAP"—Of Rs. 500 from the fund. For all Arabs. Forced for winners at 5 G. M. for each race won; optional to losers at an entrance of 5 G. M., 2 G. M. for not standing the handicap. Nominations of losers to be sent in by 7 A. M. the day before the race, the handicap to be declared by noon, and declarations as to starting by 5 P M. 2 miles.

TOWNLEY M. FILGATE,
Honorary Secretary, Bombay Race.

INDIAN ITEMS.

MISS MILMAN, we see it stated in the Calcutta papers, was expected to leave for England by the s.s. Orissa to-day.

MR. MILLETT, barrister-at-law, officiates as Receiver of the Calcutta High Court during the absence of Mr. Wilkinson in the Punjab.

EIGHTY horses purchased for Government remounts were shipped from Madras for Calcutta on Monday last, and fifty more were to have been shipped on the following day.

THE timber merchants of Moulmein, representing that the tax levied on the timber brought down to Moulmein is inequitable, lately petitioned Government for its exemption from taxation. But the Chief Commissioner, in forwarding their memorial, expressed an opinion unfavourable to the petitioners, and his views have been accepted by the Government of India as valid reasons for refusing the request.

THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE BRIDGE, MADRAS.—This bridge has come to grief again. It will be recollected that, not very long ago, a carriage fell against the railings of the bridge and into the bed of the river, but fortunately the occupants of the conveyance were not in any way injured. On Friday last, while a trolly carrying things for Messrs. Deschamps and Co. was passing on the bridge, the men who were dragging the cart somehow allowed the cart to go against the railings, and it fell against them, and, bursting through, fell over. One of the men fell with the bandy, and sustained injuries, and he was requested to go to some hospital, but he declined the invitation.—*Madras Times.*

FROM a list published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the newspapers registered at the offices of the different Postmasters-General, we learn that in Bengal there are 37 English, 47 Vernacular, and 5 English and Vernacular papers published; in Madras, 35 English, 20 Vernacular, and 30 English and Vernacular, the latter including all the district Government *Gazettes* in Bombay, 30 English, 63 Vernacular, and 20 English and Vernacular; in the North-Western Provinces, 9, 52, and 6 respectively; in the Punjab, 10 English and 23 Vernacular; in the Central Provinces, 2, 3, and 2 respectively; in Oudh, 4, 8, and 1 respectively; in Burmah, 7 in English and 2 in the Vernacular; in Sind, 8, 3, and 1 respectively; and in Rajpootana, 2 in the Vernacular, and one in English and Vernacular.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—*Main Line.*—Earnings week ending 12th April 1873 £53,061-3-6. Corresponding week last year, £45,733-10-9 Increase £7,327-12-9. From 1st Jan. 1873 to 12th April 1873, £753,354-12-4. From 1st Jan. 1872 to 13th April 1872, £796,036-12-11. Decrease, £42,682-0-7. Miles open week ending 12th April 1873, 1,280. Corresponding week last year, 1,280. Per mile open week ending 12th April 1873, £41-9-1. Corresponding week last year, £35-14-7. Increase, £5-14-6. *Jubbulpore Line.*—Earnings week ending 12th April 1873, £3,660-6-2. Corresponding week last year, £3,979-17-10. Decrease, £319-11-8. From 1st Jan. 1873 to 12th April 1873, £52,922-14-6. From 1st. Jan 1872 to 13th April 1872, £51,705-5-10. Increase, £1,217-8-8. Miles open week ending 12th April 1873, 223½. Corresponding week last year, 223½. Increase ¼. Per mile open week ending 12th April 1873, £16-7-7. Corresponding week last year, £17-16-2. Decrease £1-8-7.

A GENEROUS BRAHMIN.—A Uriya was rather cleverly done out of all he possessed in this world by a crafty Brahmin the other day. The poor Uriya had, it appears, lately come down from up-country with twelve rupees in his waist and a bundle of clothes in his hand, intending to return to his native country, Orissa. With this object he secured a passage in one of the Ulubaria steamers, and proceeded on board, where he was met by a Brahmin, who seemed to be lavishly distributing his charity among the passengers on board. Among the rest he gave a couple of pice to the Uriya for tiffin, who, putting his purse of money into the bundle of clothes, left the bundle in charge of the generous Brahmin, and went ashore to purchase something. On his return he missed both the Brahmin and his bundle. Information was given to the police, who, however, have not yet succeeded in tracing the delinquent.—*Englishman.*

WHAT CONSTITUTES A LAWFUL BETROTHAL UNDER HINDU LAW.—The following judgment was lately given by Justices Pearson and Turner on the Appellate Side of the High Court, N. W. Provinces:—"This is a suit brought by the female plaintiff on behalf of her son, who is a minor, to obtain possession of the defendant's daughter, on the ground that she, having been betrothed to him, is, under the Hindu law, his wife, and is, in our opinion, clearly unmaintainable under the circumstances which appear in evidence. All that is shown is, that on the occasion of the so-called betrothal, "the Brahman, having obtained permission from the brotherhood, made the *tiluk*, and put on the boy's lap Rs. 5, stalks of grass, some paddy and some sweetmeats and placed round his neck a flower garland, after causing it to be touched by the girl; he put betel leaves and a *luddoo* into his mouth, sweetmeats of another sort were distributed to the caste-fellows, and pice were given to the fakeers. A red suit of clothes and a pair of bangles were brought, and a gold ring was taken from the boy's finger and given to the Brahman for the girl; Rs. 9-4 were given to the Brahman, and some clothes to the barber." Now, according to Hindu law, "a betrothment is effected by the bride and bridegroom walking seven steps hand in hand during a particular recital, and the contract is perfected upon their arriving at the seventh step, and may be enforced by the husband on completion of the time." The evidence adduced in this case does not show, and it is not alleged or pretended that any betrothal has been effected or perfected in the way above described between the parties therein represented. The plaintiff is certainly not entitled to claim possession of the defendant's daughter as her son's wife, and therefore we repeat that, in our opinion, the suit, as brought, cannot be maintained. Whether or not the ceremonies which are said to have taken place, though manifestly falling short of marriage, or even of a complete betrothal, constituted a contract to marry, and that relief can be granted to a party complaining of having been injured by a breach of such contract, are other questions. We have quoted above Sir L. Strange's description of a betrothment according to Hindu law. He goes on to say, that 'previous and up to betrothment the affair rests legally in promise which may be broken, subject to consequence as the breach can or cannot be justified. According to Hindu superstition, an agreement for the purpose would be lawfully determined on the part of the man by the occurrence of unfavourable auspices, such as a flight of birds, or the chirping of a lizard in the one or other direction, when seeking a prosperous hour for the wedding; and a variety of causes are enumerated, warranting, as they respectively apply, retraction on either side; but where the attempt to withdraw is without excuse, performance of the engagement may be exacted, as it might have been with us previous to our Marriage Act.' Assuming that a contract to marry each other had been made between the parties represented in this suit, there would be two further questions for determination—whether, under the circumstances stated, the breach of contract was justified, and, if not, to what relief the plaintiff would be entitled. The particular cause assigned for the breach in this instance may not be exactly one of those enumerated in Hindu law, and yet may have weight enough to be taken into consideration in determining the kind of relief which might be properly granted to the plaintiff; and we have no hesitation in expressing our opinion that, under the circumstances, that relief, if the plaintiff were held to be entitled to any, should be in the shape of an award of damages, and not by specified enforcement of the alleged contract. The suit, however, having been brought on the allegation of a perfect betrothal equivalent to marriage for possession of the so-called wife, cannot, at this stage, be tried and decided by us as if it were a suit for damages on account of breach of contract.

"Under the circumstances, while we decree appeal by reserving the decree of the Lower Appellate Court, and restore the Moonsiff's decree, dismissing the suit, we shall direct that the parties bear their own costs in all the Courts."

CHINA AND JAPAN.
SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(*Overland China Mail*, April 3.)

JAPAN.

AN edict has been issued that the natives shall in future eat bread instead of rice. The Vulcan iron works at Hiogo have been sold for dlrs. 55,000 to the Japanese. Soyesima, the minister for foreign affairs, has gone as envoy to Tientsin to effect an alteration in the treaty with China, and it is said secure Chinese neutrality in view of possible complications with Corea. General Le Gendre goes as Secretary of the Embassy and will, it is rumoured, remain at Peking as resident minister. A Japanese Consul General has been appointed to reside at Foochow. The Mikado has visited the Government printing office to view the processes of printing. Four large parks are to be established in Yedo. The Japanese have agreed to conclude a treaty with Peru, but refuse to concede exterritorial rights. New regulations regarding marriages between foreigners and natives have been published. The Prince of Satsuma and the Government are said to be at variance. The Empress has set the fashion of wearing uncoloured teeth and eyebrows. Gas is an accomplished fact in Yokohama.

CHINA.

THE audience question has been conceded, though the date is not decided; the ministers are discussing preliminaries. Another flood is expected this season at Tientsin. But little hope is entertained of saving any more cargo or material from the wreck of the Kiangloong: a Court of enquiry has acquitted the captain and crew of all blame. Mr J. McL. Brown, late assistant Chinese Secretary, has, it is said, accepted a post in the Imperial Maritime Customs. The tone of the natives at Soochow towards foreigners is said to be very hostile. Steps are being taken to ensure Shanghai being made a port of registry for British ships. Mr. Fittock, H. M. Consul at Ningpo, returns to England on sick leave. Great improvements have been effected in the settlement by the Municipal Council at Tientsin. Upwards of 500 griffins (ponies) have been offered for sale at auction at Shanghai during the past month.

HONGKONG.

THE Rev. James Legge took his departure from the Colony on the 29th ultimo. A native arsenal is, it is said, to be established at Canton. Dr. W. R. McCoy, Colonial Surgeon, died suddenly of heart disease on the 24th March. The identity of the body found self-destroyed in a ravine at Pokfolum has not been established. The fine of dls. 500 imposed on the captain of the Charles Albert, for fitting up coolie gratings on board his ship, has been amended to dlrs. 200.

THE COMMUNE AND THE BANK OF FRANCE.—A Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—"One of the most interesting episodes in connexion with the Commune was, without doubt, the preservation of the Bank, which may be said to have contained the fortune of France. It is still somewhat a mystery how the building and its treasures were saved, and an immense armed force, not overburdened with scruples, thoroughly wanting in discipline, and eminently hostile to capital, prevented from falling on so rich a prize. The Marquis de Plœuc, deputy-governor, and a number of the *employés*, remained at their posts, determined to defend the place to the last, but they might have been overwhelmed in half an hour. Citizen Charles Beslay, the eldest and most respectable member of the Commune, had also a hand in protecting the establishment—he it was who carried on negotiations with M. de Plœuc, and by getting some advances, quieted those of his colleagues who were anxious to seize the Bank and share the spoil. Still, it is wonderful that such a class of men as fired the Tuileries, the Hotel de Ville, the Palais Royal, &c., should have been restrained from grasping at treasures lying, as one may say, at their feet. When the troops entered Paris and put down the insurrection, Citizen Charles Beslay was allowed to depart in peace in recognition of his services. Since then all sorts of absurd and unjust accusations have been brought against him by the Royalist papers, and the whole credit of having saved the Bank has been bestowed by them on the Marquis de Plœuc, who, no doubt, behaved with great skill and courage. Citizen Charles Beslay now writes to deny the unfounded charges laid at his door. He says he did not ask for the safe-conduct which was given to him, and that he wrote to M. Thiers and the Procureur-General asking to be tried. To the accusation that he only went to the Bank through motives of personal interest, and never left it without his pockets being full, he replies:—'I went to the Bank with the intention of sheltering it from the violence of the exaggerated portion of the Commune, and I am convinced that I preserved for my country an establishment which was its last financial resource. I never received any pay, gratuity, or *souvenir* of any description from the Bank, my resolution having been irrevocably fixed as far as that was concerned. Knowing by an experience of 50 years' political life how people are judged by their adversaries, I would not even allow the only clerk who accompanied me, and on whose fidelity I counted, to accept the smallest sum from the Bank. I entered the Bank and left it with empty hands. I do not boast of this, for I only did my duty,' &c. Of a truth the financial men of the Commune contrast favourably with the persons whose conduct has been exposed by the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier in this country, and by committees of inquiry in other countries. There is poor Citizen Jourde, who was Minister of Finance under the Commune, who never paid more than three francs for his dinner, and whose wife continued to wash the family linen as she had been accustomed to do before her husband took office. Jourde is now expiating his crimes at New Caledonia, or some other distant penal settlement, and Charles Beslay is in exile at Neufchatel."

THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.

DARTMOOR, we (*Western Morning News*) are enabled to say on authority, has been definitely selected as the scene for the Autumn Manœuvres of 1873. The area of waste country available is so great, and the few patches of cultivated ground are so far apart, that claims for compensation would be reduced to a minimum, and railways completely surround the district intended to be operated on, so that in this respect it has a marked advantage over the battle-grounds of previous years. The physical difficulties to be overcome and the peculiarities of ground are such as will test the strategical and tactical skill of the rival generals to the utmost, while they are in strong contrast to the features with which our soldiers are familiar in the neighbourhood of Aldershot, or the undulating chalk ridges that roll round Salisbury Plain. Above all, in the important point of water supply, out of which so many difficulties arose last year, Dartmoor is unrivalled. With all these advantages the reconnaissance now being made has undoubtedly brought the Quartermaster-General and his Staff fully acquainted, and the result it seen in the decision at which the War Office has arrived. The troops are to assemble during the last week of July, and the manœuvres are to terminate during the third week in August. The first three weeks of this period will be taken up with corps, regimental, and brigade drills; during the last week one portion of the Army will manœuvre against the other. The areas to be occupied by the two Armies will be within the triangle bounded by the South Devon Railway on the south, the Tavistock, Lidford, and Okehampton branches on the west, and the Mortonhampstead branch and an imaginary line in continuation of this to Okehampton on the north-east. The Dart and its confluent streams will thus become the chief strategical points both for attack and defence, and the operations will probably culminate on the banks of those streams along a line extending from the town of Ashburton to the neighbourhood of Blackdown. Plymouth in this case would be the apple of discord; the object of the invader being to march in to the town, that of the defender to keep him as far from it as possible. Speculation on these points, however, is somewhat premature, as sketches of the operations have yet to be submitted to the War Office. From the statement of the number of troops to be engaged, it will be seen that the *corps d'armee* will not be nearly so large as last year. This would appear to point to an intention on the part of the authorities to hold supplementary manœuvres on a smaller scale in other parts of the kingdom, but of this no intimation has yet been given. It is not proposed to purchase any horses for these manœuvres. We assume from this that the Control feel every confidence in the resources at their command, and certainly there should be little need for purchasing extra horses to supply transport for so small a number of troops, over an area scarcely half as large as that occupied by the two Armies last year. Nevertheless, Dartmoor hills are not to be despised, and it will be a great mistake to allow the transport to be under-horsed. We subjoin a table showing the extent of the force to be engaged, as at present arranged:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigade.	Corps.	Officers & Men.	Troop Horses.
Cavalry	2 Regiments	680	520
R. H. Artillery.	1 Battery	141	135
1st Brigade	2 Regiments	936	—
	2 Regts. Auxiliary Forces.	856	—
2nd Brigade	3 Regiments	1,404	—
	1 Regt. Auxiliary Forces.	488	—
Field Batteries	2 Batteries	258	192
Royal Engrs.	1 Company	83	—
	R. E. Train, ½ Troop	55	40
Reserve	1 Battery R. H. A.	141	135
	R. E., ½ Pontoon Troop	55	40

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigade.	Corps.	Officers & Men.	Troop Horses.
Cavalry	2 Regiments	650	490
R. H. Artillery	1 Battery	141	135
1st Brigade	2 Regiments	936	—
	2 Regts. Auxiliary Forces	856	—
2nd Brigade	2 Regiments	936	—
	2 Regts. Auxiliary Forces	856	—
Field Batteries.	2 Batteries	258	192
Royal Engrs.	1 Company	83	—
	R.E Train, ½ Troop	55	40
Reserve	1 Battery R.H.A.	141	135
	R.E., ½ Pontoon Troop	55	40
	Grand Total	10,604	2 094

"En Avant" writes:—"As our Autumn Manœuvres go on, so will our military experience increase. If it be possible this year, it would be a very good plan if each regiment or corps taking part in the Manœuvres could march from its district completely equipped with its regimental transports, camp equipments, &c. The store depots of a district should contain all the carriages, waggons, harness, tents, &c.; and when the Manœuvres are over the whole of these articles could be returned into the district depot, wheresoever the regiment would be stationed. Last year the whole of the transport and camp equipage was issued from Woolwich Arsenal, and after the Manœuvres everything was returned into store there. The first thing would be to send to each district depot, should it not be already there, the waggons and harness and camp equipage sufficient for the force which would march from the district. The regimental drivers could be still trained at Woolwich, Aldershot, &c., and as there are no facilities at present in most districts, the horses for the regimental transport could be also purchased and trained at those stations. Ultimately, it is hoped that the Army Service Corps in each district will be able to train sufficient horses for the requirements of regiments in the district. This would be a first step towards decentralisation, and would tend to relieve Woolwich Arsenal of very heavy duties."—This seems a very good suggestion, and it is likely to be acted upon or anticipated, we hope.—ED. A. AND N G.

THE CRIMEAN GRAVES.

THE report of General Adye and Colonel Gordon, the officers intrusted by the War Office with the task of inquiring into the condition of the Crimean graves, has just been published. The total number of cemeteries and memorials of which they were able to obtain any record, amounted in the neighbourhood of Sebastopol and Balaklava to 130. Of these they failed altogether in finding 11. The greater part of the ground on which they were originally situated is now under cultivation for gardens and vineyards, and, as the remainder is covered with thick underwood, it is probable that no traces now exist of these cemeteries, most of which were small ones, and contained no tablets. With regard to the alleged desecration of the tombs, careful inquiries have been made, and the injured tombs themselves have been closely inspected. The Tartar shepherds of the Crimea are a wild, uneducated people, and have allowed their flocks and herds to stray among the graves; and they may in some instances, probably more from idle mischief than wilful malice, have broken or pushed down some of the decaying memorials; but as a rule the natural destruction caused by time and weather has been far greater than that caused by man. There are, nevertheless, a few exceptional cases in which monuments have been violently overthrown and their contents disturbed, and as the largest and handsomest tombs have usually been selected, the general impression seems a correct one—that the desecration has been the act of persons hoping to find money or valuables on the bodies of the dead. The Russian authorities have expressed regret at these occurrences, but in the absence of custodians it has not been in their power altogether to prevent them. The injuries to the tombs appear, however, as has been said, to be principally due to natural causes; and an appendix is added to the report showing, for the information of the surviving relatives of the deceased, the state of each tablet, cross, or memorial at the time of the visit of inspection. With regard to the question of repair and protection of the graves in future, General Adye and Colonel Gordon think it would be undesirable to follow the example of the French, who have obviated the difficulty of care and preservation of the tombs by removing the remains of their dead to one central mausoleum. Such a course would, they think, be repugnant to public feeling in the army and in this country, and they propose to leave the remains undisturbed. As regards the larger cemeteries, their view is that those which contain no monuments should be covered with mounds of earth and turf, and that their ruined boundary walls should be removed, and that the numerous small isolated burial grounds containing a few tablets or memorials should be similarly treated, the monuments being removed to the nearest cemetery. The larger cemeteries, which contain numerous mementoes and tombstones, should be preserved, a substantial wall being built round them, and all monuments, crosses, and tablets should be repaired, and the inscriptions renewed. The three memorial obelisks at Inkermann, Balaklava, and the Redan should be protected by a good wall with a substantial railing. They suggest also, as worthy of consideration, the erection of a large obelisk or general memorial on Cathcart's-hill to the memory of the officers and men of the British army who fell in the war. Such a monument would mark appropriately the centre of the British position. The cemetery on the same spot also deserves special consideration, and the numerous monuments there ought, it is thought, to be thoroughly restored, the wall rebuilt, and surmounted by handsome railings. From its commanding position the summit of the hill can be distinguished for many miles, and from every part of the city of Sebastopol. The cost of carrying out the recommendations of the report is estimated, exclusive of any general memorial at Cathcart's hill, at 5,000*l*. After the necessary repairs have been effected, it would be desirable that a custodian should be appointed, to reside on the spot, and make periodical inspections of the remaining cemeteries. He should have authority to expend small sums on incidental repairs, which need not exceed 50*l*. per annum.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

LADY ELLENBOROUGH.

MRS. ISABEL BURTON writes, under date Trieste, March 19, to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"Will you allow me to contradict, as the editor of the *Triester Zeitung* has done here, the correspondent at Beyrout, who writes to the *German Gazette* of Vienna concerning the late Lady Ellenborough? I scarcely know where to begin, but I must do it to keep my last promise to her. I lived for two years at Damascus while my husband, Captain Burton, was Consul there, and in daily intercourse with the subject of this paragraph. Knowing that after her death all sorts of untruths would appear in the papers very painful to her family—as, indeed, she was not spared while living—she wished me to write her biography, and gave me an hour a day until it was accomplished. She did not spare herself, dictating the bad with the same frankness as the good. I was pledged not to publish this until after her death and that of certain near relatives; but I am in a position to state that there is a grain of truth to a ton of falsehood in the paragraph from Beyrout, and inasmuch as Beyrout is only 72 miles from Damascus, the writer must know that as well as I do. It must have come from a very common source when such English as this is used, 'between Beyrout and Damascus she got pleased with the camel driver!' It suggests a discharged lady's-maid. I left Damascus just a year and a half ago, in the middle of the night, and she was the last friend to see me out of the city. As she wrung my hand these were her last words, 'Do not forget your promise if I die and we never meet again.' I replied, 'Inshallah, I shall soon return.' She rode a black thorough bred Arab mare, and as far as I could see anything in the moonlight, her large, sorrowful, blue eyes, glistening with tears, haunted me. I cannot meddle with the past without infringing on the biography confided to me, but I can say a few words concerning her life, dating from her arrival in the East about 16 years ago, as told me by herself and by those now living there, and I can bear my testimony as to what I saw, which I believe will interest every one in England, from the highest downwards, and be a gratification to those more nearly concerned. About 16 years ago, tired of Europe, Lady Ellenborough conceived the idea of visiting the East, and of imitating Lady Hester Stanhope and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. (There is also a French lady, Mdme. de la Tour d'Auvergne, who has built herself a temple on the top of Mount Olivet, and lives there still.) Lady Ellenborough arrived at Beyrout and went to Damascus, where she arranged to go to Bagdad across the Desert. A Bedouin escort for this journey was necessary, and as the Mezrab tribe occupied the ground, the duty of commanding the escort devolved upon Sheikh Mijwal, a younger brother of Sheikh Mohammad, chief of this tribe, which is a branch of the Great Anazeh tribe. On the journey the young Sheikh fell in love with this beautiful woman, who possessed all the qualities that could fire the Arab imagination. Even two years ago she was more attractive than half the young girls of our time. It ended by his proposing to divorce his Moslem wives and to marry her; to pass half the year in Damascus (which to him was like what London or Paris would be to us) for her pleasure, and half in the Desert to lead his natural life. The romantic picture of becoming a queen of the Desert and of the wild Bedouin tribe exactly suited her wild fancies and was at once accepted, and she was married, in spite of all opposition made by her friends and the British Consulate. She was married according to Mahomedan law, changed her name to that of the Honourable Mrs. Digby El Mezrab, and was horrified when she found that she had lost her nationality by her marriage, and had become a Turkish subject. For 15 years she lived, as she died, the faithful and affectionate wife of the Sheikh, to whom she was devotedly attached. Half the year was passed in a very pretty house she built at Damascus just without the gates of the city, and the other six months were passed according to his nature in the Desert in the Bedouin tents of the tribe. In spite of this hard life necessitated by accommodating herself to his habits—for they were never apart—she never lost anything of the English lady, nor the softness of a woman. She was 'grande dame au bout des doigts' in sentiment, voice, manners, and speech. She never said or did anything you could wish otherwise. She kept all his respect, and was the mother and the queen of his tribe. In Damascus we were only 19 Europeans, but we all flocked around her with affection and friendship. The natives the same. As to strangers, she only received those who brought a letter of introduction from a friend or relative, but this did not hinder every ill-conditioned passer-by from boasting of his intimacy with the House of Mezrab, and recounting the untruths which he invented, *pour se faire valoir*, or to sell his book or newspaper at a better profit. She understood friendship in its best and fullest sense, and for those who enjoyed her confidence it was a treat to pass the hours with her. She spoke French, Italian, German, Slav, Spanish, Arabic, Turkish, and Greek as she spoke her native tongue. She had all the tastes of a country life, and occupied herself alternately with painting, sculpture, music, or with her garden flowers, or poultry, or with her thoroughbred Arab mares, or carrying out some improvement. She was thoroughly a connoisseur in each of her amusements or occupations. To the last she was fresh and young; beautiful, brave, refined, and delicate. 'Bon sang ne peut mentir.' Her heart *au fond* was noble; she was charitable to the poor. She regularly attended the Protestant church, and often twice on Sundays. She fulfilled all the duties of a good Christian lady and an Englishwoman. She is dead. All those who knew her in her latter days will weep for her. She had but one fault (and who knows if it was hers), washed out by 15 years of goodness and repentance. Let us hide it and shame those who seek to drag up the adventures of her wild youth to tarnish so good a memory.—*Requiescat in pace.*"

PERILS OF HEALTH-RESORTS.

WE have received the following from the wife of a physician. It describes an evil which exists so largely in many fashionable watering-places that it would be well if the attention of the newly appointed Health Officers could be directed to a thorough investigation of the subject in all of them:—"Upon the recommendation of my medical friends, I sought an improved condition of health by taking 'a desirable family residence' at Brighton at the beginning of the present year. Before taking such a step, I made minute inquiries of the house agent as to the sanitary condition of the neighbourhood in general and the house I was negotiating about in particular, and was assured there were no cesspools, the drainage was perfect, and the water supply safe. Although nothing could be more satisfactory than these assurances, I determined to place the matter in the hands of my friend Mr. Rawlinson before taking personal possession of the premises. This soon brought the real state of affairs to light, and it is with a view to warning others that I now give my experiences. We found the arrangement of the neighbourhood to be a cesspool for every fourth house, although the main drain of the town was conducted along the roadway only a few yards off in front of the houses; but with this there was no communication. In the present case the cesspool was in my neighbour's backyard, and was innocent of all ventilation, except what found its way into the four houses in connexion with it. The waste pipes in my cisterns were found to be in direct communication with the cesspool, without any check whatever; and as the adjoining houses are all built on the same plan, the water in their cisterns must necessarily be in a contaminated state. Thanks to Mr. Rawlinson, the ventilating shaft which was carried to the top of my house ventilates the entire cesspool, to the benefit of my immediate and unconscious neighbours, although, I am sorry to say, it cannot have the same beneficial effect upon their cisterns, which remain still in direct communication with the evil. Within the last few days I have observed a most seductive placard at my next door neighbour's window, to the effect that 'a desirable family residence' is to be had by inquiries, &c. Having worked my way behind the scenes, I know for a fact that human life is quite as much endangered by entering upon a residence there as it would be by coming within range of the enemy's guns on the battle field. In fact, the danger is greater; for in one case we are allured by the signs of peace, while in the other we are openly warned by the signs of danger. The house in question has not only the cesspool at the back, which I have ventilated, but a cesspool in front; and the waste pipes of the cisterns remain in the condition I have described. A few years ago a friend of my own took a house in this immediate neighbourhood for his family, and, after losing a child by typhoid fever, discovered the same evils I have found here. I believe we can compel the landlord to remove the evil on a case of typhoid being proved, but not until the mischief happens. Why should we not have it in our power to arrest the architect and have him tried for culpable homicide? A few examples of that kind, and we should soon have fewer murderers in our path."—*British Medical Journal.*

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 29th September 1871.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—	Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 1/4d. do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11d. do.
" 1 do.	1s. 10 7/8d. do.
" on demand	1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Paris demand	1s. 10 11/16d. do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 10 11/16d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 17th April 1873.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, " SCOTLAND, | On IRELAND, " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS: THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Our Rates of Interest on Deposit Accounts will be as follows until further notice:—
At 7 days' notice..2½ per cent. per annum.) For amounts above
" 14 " " ...2¾ " ") Rs. 500 and not ex-
" 21 " " ...3 " ") ceeding Rs. One Lac.
LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
14, Rampart Row.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and nearest to the station, and is in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some houses to Let and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE, AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING
For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873.
Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9.
ALSO,
THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION.
Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE, AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED PRINTING INK AND PRINTERS' VARNISH.
ALSO, SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
INVESTED FUNDS—£460,000.
HEAD OFFICE—EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.
THE Undersigned are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS, both in Bombay and the Mofussil, on behalf of the above Company, on approved Godowns with their Contents, and Dwelling-houses or other Buildings in the Native, as well as the European, part of the Town.
The Rates of Premium have recently been revised, and will be found quite as favourable as those offered by other first-class Offices.
For further particulars apply to
LYON & Co., Agents in Bombay.
Bombay, 10th April 1872.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.
TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.
In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quinquennium .... £ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466
Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
CAPITAL £600,000; REVENUE £160,000.
EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER £4,200,000.
INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED, £650,000.
The Undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are empowered to grant Assurances on First-class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to
Calcutta ....GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay ....GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

INSURANCE.
THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—
FIRE INSURANCE.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
" Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
" Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
" Batavia Fire Insurance Company.
MARINE INSURANCE.
The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
" China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
" La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
" Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
" Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1859 .... £228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 .... £485,180 5s. 8d.
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.
LIFE BRANCH.
Life Premiums for 1859 .... £ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 .... £213,420 14s. 8d.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.	Without Profits.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
BOMBAY BOARD.
J. F. Moir, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen)
H. E. Bright, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq.
MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54
Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ......Rs. 9,172,510
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Andrew Hay, Esq.
C. Peile, Esq. | and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. | F. A. Owen, Esq.
AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
After the operation of upwards of 38 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.
The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1871, was 10,687, assuring £9,552,766-11-16
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,930,564-15-10
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1871 were £917,251- 2- 7
of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1872.
So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate .... Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit .... " 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0
No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid, by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS,
(Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,)
PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS, AND DRUGGISTS,
ALSO
GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT,
5, BISHOPSGATE AVENUE, CITY, E.C., LONDON,
(Established nearly 100 Years,)
So well known for their
ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM.
These preparations are unique and unrivalled.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS,
Specially for India, China, and the East.
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
In bottles of various sizes.
COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM, Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.
ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handkerchief in great variety, including Ess. Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.
FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES.
Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.
VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

NOTICES.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.
DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

SHACKLETON & CO.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.
REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.
Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first rate London Houses.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.
To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal Merchants in England and France, thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.
The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.
Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,
FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.
Manufactured by the
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.
In all Colours, have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January 1872.
DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,
Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials, apply to the
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!
FOR
KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.
WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM.
Photographs and Books on application. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated
"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!
All Orders must be sent through an English House, or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen
POST FREE
for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.
LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d.; Enamelled on Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s.; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d.; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.
GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 21s.; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 30s.; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 65s.
For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.
Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.
All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."
THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.
"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.
"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.
Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).
QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.
WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.
It is not affected by climate.
No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.
Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.
For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.
An unfailing remedy.
It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.
Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.
Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.
BOMBAY.
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.
And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

FRENCH MEDICINES,
PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.
OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.
The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Leconte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.
Among these preparations we may especially mention—
LERAS' LIQUID PHOSPHATE OF IRON.
It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anæmia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co.
The effect of the Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime is increased by the Pectoral Lozenges of Lactucarium and Cherry Laurel, prepared by Grimault & Co.
This delicious Comfit, containing the most soothing substances of all the Materia Medica is employed with success against Cough, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, &c.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S IODIZED SYRUP OF HORSE RADISH.
Considered the best substitute for Cod-liver Oil. It has been ascertained by experiments made in the principal Hospitals of Paris that this syrup has always produced results superior to those obtained from the above-mentioned Oil, which patients find so disagreeable to take.
Not a single instance can be adduced in which pale, lymphatic children, subject to swelling of the glands, to eruption of the skin, of the head or the face, or other inconveniences of a weak constitution, who have taken this syrup without deriving signal benefit from its use.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S PEPSINE,
DIGESTIVE POWDERS, ELIXIR AND WINE.
Pepsine is one of the most recent scientific discoveries in the rapeutics. Acting chiefly on the organs of digestion, it possesses the property of effecting digestion by its innate virtues. It removes all the inconveniences of difficult digestion and even prevents the nausea to which pregnant women are liable.
The researches on pepsine made at the College of France by Dr. Leconte, in conjunction with Professor Claude Bernard, must secure the preference for our preparations of pepsine.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S MATICO,
CAPSULES AND LIQUID.
Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.
They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Copaiba in a liquid state; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.
ASTHMA. ASTHMA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA.
All the means hitherto employed to relieve [illegible] have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S GUARANA.
[illegible] powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure [illegible] the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable [illegible] against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding [illegible] derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.
This powder has been most favourably noticed by Samuel Wilks, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to Guy's Hospital, in a recent article in the British Medical Journal.
AGENTS:
BATHGATE & Co .... Calcutta.
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